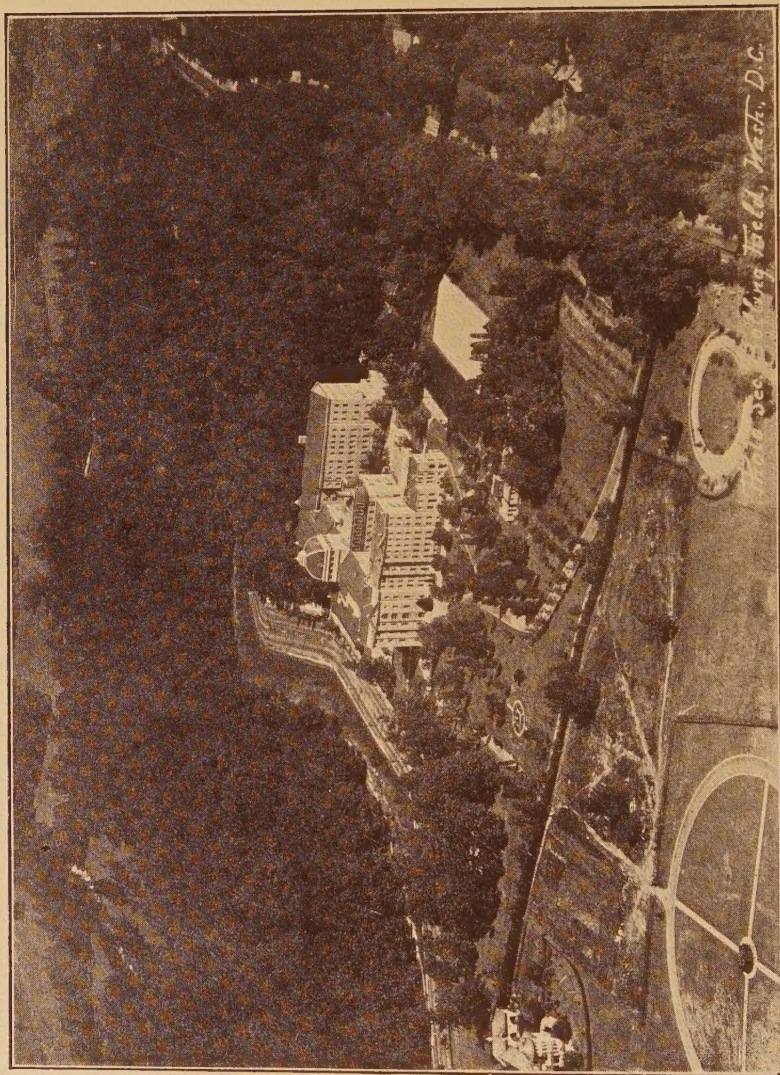






Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025



Panoramic View

White House, Wash., D.C.

AN HISTORICAL

SKETCH

of

TRINITY COLLEGE

Washington, D. C.

1897-1925

By a Sister of Notre Dame



The Catholic
Theological Union
LIBRARY
Chicago, Ill.

The Catholic
Theological Union
LIBRARY
Chicago, Ill.

EX LIBRIS PROVINCIAE
PND SISTRI THEOL.
S. S. CORDIS IESU.

376.8
5623H

TO THE MEMORY OF

Sister Julia


*Provincial Superior of the
Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur*

in the United States,

1887 - 1901,

*Foundress of Trinity College,
these pages are lovingly dedicated.*

Prefatory Note

HEN Trinity College celebrated her twenty-fifth anniversary, it was thought fitting to give to the College magazine, *The Trinity College Record*, a brief account of her origin and progress. The desire to have the story in more available and permanent form has led to the preparation of the following pages and illustrations.



PART I

• •

1897-1900

*Do manfully; let thy heart take courage,
and wait thou for the Lord.*

Ps. 26:14

•

*Every gift of noble origin
Is breathed upon by Hope's perpetual
breath.*

WORDSWORTH

An Historical Sketch of Trinity College

1897-1900



HERE is a wealth of material for a history of the foundation of Trinity College. Those who were at the head of affairs at the time of its inception had the historical sense, and consequently every detail of movement and correspondence was carefully preserved in substantial books which are now a priceless treasure of the College. From those authentic pages we select the material for the present story.

The idea of Trinity College evolved gradually from a desire to have an academy for girls outside the city of Washington which might be used in the summer as a country residence for the Sisters of the Notre Dame Convent, North Capitol Street. The first proposal of it was made in 1897 by Sister Mary Euphrasia, the Superior of that convent, to the Provincial Superior, Sister Julia. The latter had already considered the advantage of a school in that locality, but her plans were larger, as she had conceived the idea of a college. She is the true foundress of Trinity College, and as such deserves here an introduction to a generation of readers who have not had the privilege of knowing her.

Susan McGroarty was born in Donegal, Ireland, February 13, 1827, and was brought in infancy by her parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, where her mother's brother, Dr. Stephen Bonner, had won the esteem of the whole city in his medical practice. In due time the child was sent to school, first to the Sisters of Charity and later to "The French Ladies," as the newly arrived community of Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur were called. At the age of nineteen she entered the postulate, and was the first to be clothed as a novice by Sister Superior Louise. Her first years of teaching were spent in Cincinnati, then she was sent to the new boarding-school opened in 1854 at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and six years later, at the age of twenty-nine, she was appointed superior of the house of Philadelphia, in which house and office she remained for a quarter of a century. In 1885 she was transferred to Sixth Street, Cincinnati, to be assistant to Sister Superior Louise, and upon her death in the following year, she succeeded her as Provincial. When in her turn the Master of the Vineyard called her to give an account of her



Sister Superior Julia, Foundress of Trinity College

fifteen years of stewardship, there were over thirteen hundred professed Sisters, and the twenty-three thousand pupils of 1886 had quadrupled. Fifteen new foundations had been made in Ohio, Illinois, California, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

This mere outline of the achievement of fifteen years shows uncommon mental and spiritual gifts and an administrative power of a very high order. Sister Superior Julia had all these and more. Hers was a heart of gold, to love her Sisters in religion and the children entrusted to their care as a tender mother; to love all God's creatures as His image and likeness and the work of His hands; to love all true and beautiful things, whether of nature or art, literature or liturgy. Hers was a soul to strive ever more generously and intelligently and to lead others to strive toward perfection in life and labor; to allow for human frailty and yet lift indulgence above weakness; to go on and on, nor ever rest satisfied while more could be done for Christ and His Church. Her soldier-spirit was akin to that of her three brothers who fought with honor and distinction in the Union cause; for to her an obstacle was only something to be overcome, a difficulty only a means to prove her earnestness in God's service. Her mind had the grasp of details as well as the vision of completed work. This was shown as clearly in the management of the schools as in her plans for buildings. She it was who drew up a schedule of studies and gave every teacher a printed copy, that by fidelity in following the same curriculum Notre Dame schools might attain uniformity and proficiency. For this purpose she also created the office of supervisor of schools and instituted semi-annual examinations, all papers being sent to the Provincial House to be rated. Sister Julia had been the first American Sister to have the privilege of a trip to Belgium and England, to see all our largest houses in both countries. A volume of her interesting letters of the year (1868) remains with us and may profitably be read for pointers in the art of teaching. It proves also that her ideals of that difficult art were lifelong and their realization was striven for unceasingly.

Now we may go back to her crowning achievement, the foundation of Trinity College.

In March, 1897, Sister Superior Julia visited Washington and while there examined some possible sites for a school in the vicin-

ity of Brookland and the Catholic University. Before taking any definite action she counselled Sister Mary Euphrasia to write to Cardinal Gibbons to ask whether a second foundation of Notre Dame in Washington, and one of academic rank, would receive his sanction. Cardinal Gibbons replied that he had no objection to such an establishment, but that it would be well to consult the heads of the Catholic University before deciding on a location. The Rector of the Catholic University at that time was the Right Reverend Monsignor Thomas J. Conaty, D.D., later Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, and the vice-rector, Very Reverend P. J. Garrigan, D.D., later Bishop of Sioux City, Iowa. These two great champions of higher education for Catholics entered into the project with such zest and wisdom as wholly to change and exalt the nature of the enterprise. They pointed out clearly with excellent reasoning that what was needed was not an academy, but a college for women, and this not for Washington alone, but for the whole United States, from which it should draw its patronage, and that such an institution could not be wholly for day-students. As both were well acquainted with the work of our Sisters elsewhere, they expressed the conviction that Notre Dame could succeed in the great undertaking if any religious order could. As showing the actual need for a Catholic College for women, and therefore the assurance of success in providing one, they said that the Catholic University had refused of late more than twenty applications from young women to follow their courses, and that all these had gone to non-Catholic Colleges. The views of these experienced educators being communicated to Cardinal Gibbons, and a prospective plan made out of the aim of the new College, conditions for admission thereto, intended date of opening, and means of support, His Eminence laid the matter before his council on April 5, 1897. With the thoughtful kindness that always characterized him he wrote on the very evening of that day to the Superior of North Capitol Street:

Dear Sister Euphrasia,

At a meeting of the consultors which was held at my residence this morning, the question of the proposed building of a post-graduate institution for women in the vicinity of the Catholic University was carefully considered. All present recognized the necessity

of such an institution, and warmly approved the proposed undertaking.

As for myself, I am persuaded that such an institution, working in union with, though entirely independent of the Catholic University, will do incalculable good in the cause of higher education, and I am happy to give the project my hearty approval.

Faithfully yours in Christ,

J. CARDINAL GIBBONS.

In the meantime, approbation, dear and essential to Sisters of Notre Dame had been received in the following cable message, dated Namur, April 7, from the Reverend Mother Aimée de Jesus to Sister Superior Julia:

Approve, hoping you can find means and subjects.

Aimée.

This was sent in answer to a letter from Sister Superior Julia detailing the plan of the proposed foundation and the suggestions made by the heads of the Catholic University concerning it. This cablegram had been communicated to the house at Washington by Sister Superior Julia, who, at the very beginning of her visitation of the Massachusetts houses had been stricken with a serious illness at Holyoke, ordered perfect rest and silence, and who lay thus for weeks with no power to do anything but think and pray. She had sent her two most trusted aids to Washington to assist in choosing a suitable location for the new College, and to them and to the Superiors she wrote, as best she could, her own condition and her reflections on the proposed foundation. The gist of her letter was:

Had I known the probable outcome of it [that good friends would try to hasten the work unduly], I should never have taken the initial step; as it is, I would not hesitate to go on if I could see our way to make it a success. . . . For the sake of the work of Catholic Colleges for women we must not fail or it will put it back twenty years, or even kill it.

The first business to be done was to secure a suitable site, for

it was plain that land must be bought and announcement of the College publicly made before any successful step could be taken toward obtaining pecuniary help from friends of higher education. Three estates in the vicinity of the Catholic University were in the market, and after careful consideration and advice from experienced friends, Sister Superior Julia purchased the one consisting of twenty acres of land at the junction of Lincoln and Michigan Avenues, and, a few months later, thirteen acres additional. The very rolling ground did not seem the best for building purposes, but the site had many advantages, especially in its proximity to the Catholic University and to the park of six hundred acres belonging to the Soldiers' Home. Every year since then has added to the beauty and value of the property. The misunderstanding of some good friend engaged in the purchase of this land gave the news to the papers of New York and Washington long before it was intended to be made public. Sister Superior Julia was chagrined, but there was nothing else to do but accept the situation and, by an authorized announcement, correct the misstatements that crept into the papers copying the news as first exploited. Mr. Edwin F. Durang, Sister Superior Julia's architect for thirty years, was engaged to draw up the plan of the new building, and while he was doing that Sister Superior herself was busy with the more vital concern of the moral and intellectual work of the College and the Sisters she must choose and have ready to take it up.

Simultaneously with the announcements sent to the Associated Press, copies of Cardinal Gibbons' letter of approbation and of the requirements for admission to the freshman class of the College were sent to influential persons all over the country. Later an appeal was made to all former pupils of Notre Dame to assist in the great work by contributions according to their means. A sum of thirty thousand dollars was thus realized, which, with larger donations from a few wealthy friends, gave something to begin on.

Apart from the difficulties inherent in so far-reaching an undertaking, all was not smooth sailing, as might have been expected; for if the work was to be of God it must bear the seal of the cross. Derogatory reports began to be circulated, chiefly in regard to the proximity of the proposed College to the Catholic University and of the intention to have lectures delivered in both places by the



Cardinal Gibbons

same professors. The half-a-mile that separates the land of Trinity from that of the University shrank by report to "at the gate of the University"; the lectures by the Reverend Professors grew to "co-education." Because of this gossip, Monsignor Martinelli, then Papal Delegate at Washington, wrote to Cardinal Gibbons that it would be well to have the formal approbation of the Holy Father before commencing a building. Cardinal Gibbons at once ordered a stay of all proceedings until the whole affair could be properly presented at Rome. When all this had been reported to Sister Superior Julia in Cincinnati, she wrote to Sister Mary Euphrasia under date of September 2, 1897:

I am quite amused at the noise the quiet old S. N. D.'s are making for the first time in this country. . . . 'If God be for us, who shall be against us?' I am not in the least troubled. We did not desire nor seek the work; it came to us from higher authority, and provided we get the money I do not fear. I would much rather have the storm before we begin, than a breeze later which might insure a feeling of distrust and thus injure the work. Anyone can see we are only the figure-head. There are many wise and funny things I could write, but I have not the time.

Letters explaining clearly the scope of the College were sent to Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, and to Cardinal Ferrata, our own Cardinal Protector, and in due time their cordial answers, with their letters to Cardinal Gibbons and Monsignor Martinelli settled all doubts as to the Holy Father's approval and gave renewed courage to Sister Superior Julia and her co-laborers. The letter of the Cardinal Secretary of State ran as follows:

Reverend Mother,

The matters set forth by you in your esteemed letter of September 9, which was received lately, have been communicated to me by the Holy Father. I am sure that when you receive this you will have already learned of the instructions given to Monsignor the Apostolic Delegate regarding the object in which you desired to interest me. It only remains for me to convey the apostolic benediction which His Holiness has imparted with all his heart to you and to the religious subject to you.

With sentiments of profound esteem, I remain, Reverend Mother,

Yours most affectionately in Our Lord,

M. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

Rome, October 2, 1897.

Monsignor Martinelli and Cardinal Gibbons hastened to let Sister Superior Julia know that they had had official word from Rome that the explanations of the work of Trinity College were satisfactory, and that she could quietly proceed with her undertaking. The Right Reverend Rector of the Catholic University wrote her: "Do not exult too loud, but proceed joyfully in secret, grateful that the difficulty has been overcome."

This, indeed, was only one difficulty, but it was more apparent to outside friends than the more serious matter of ways and means. They urged that, the project being now well advertised, work be begun at once and prosecuted with vigor, so that the College might be opened in the September of 1898. But Sister Superior Julia was too experienced to let herself be hurried. She had said from the beginning that she could not be ready for classes before the September of 1900, and circumstances showed she had rightly estimated the time needed for preliminary labors. In this wise delay she was also following the counsel of Mother General Aimée de Jesus, who had not been without alarm at the mere thought of a misunderstanding at Rome. The months went by, gathering funds and gaining friends for the College. It were a long story, and unnecessary to repeat, to detail the labor this involved for the devoted Superior of North Capitol Street and the members of her community. She was on the spot, and although Sister Superior Julia or her representatives often visited Washington, to Sister Mary Euphrasia was entrusted the handling of business as it arose; nor is it too much to say that without her faith and zeal, her high courage and undaunted perseverance, her genius for details, her unselfish toil, her tact and courtesy, her uprightness in dealing with Superiors, and her unalterable trust in God, Trinity College would never have arisen. She could not have done it without a Provincial like Sister Superior Julia, but neither could even so large-hearted and broad-minded a Superior have done it, under the

circumstances, if she had not had a subject combining all the qualities enumerated.

A long step forward was taken when on March 31, 1898, there was organized at the Convent of Notre Dame, Washington, the "Auxiliary Board of Regents of Trinity College," a body of ladies who proposed to collect the funds for building and equipping the new institution. There were present at the first meeting:

Mrs. Alice Winthrop, President	
Miss Marie Patterson,	Vice-President
Miss Sarah Carr Upton,	Recording Secretary
Sister Mary Euphrasia,	Treasurer
Mrs. Maurice Francis Egan,	Corresponding Secretary
Regents:	
Mrs. R. P. Bland, Missouri	Mrs. W. B. Robinson, Connecticut
Mrs. Thomas Carter, Montana	Miss Mollie Elliott Sewell,
Miss Dangerfield, Virginia	Virginia
Miss E. L. Dorsey, Maryland	Miss E. Mason, Virginia
Miss E. Sherman, Ohio	Mrs. Z. B. Vance, Kentucky
Miss C. Roach, North Dakota	
Miss Olive Risley Seward, New York	

An address was made by Very Reverend Doctor P. J. Garrigan in which he said it gave him great pleasure to offer his services to the ladies. He had not much experience in organizing, but he knew a great deal about building, and in any case he would be only too happy to help all he could in this magnificent work which had for its object the education of Catholic girls who desired to take a higher course than could be obtained at any of the academies. He reminded them that Our Lord converted the world with twelve poor men and asked what could not be accomplished if all the members of the Board worked with energy and good will. It would be necessary to work and to work hard, not to be content to wait for results of themselves, but each must take her part and push the work along vigorously. Doctor Garrigan particularly recommended frequent meetings as a means of keeping up interest in the work, and he ended by again assuring the ladies of the interest he felt in the success of Trinity College and his willingness to help in any way he could.

Death has taken from us many of these kind friends, but the others remain to this day true to the pledges of support then given; and the importance of the services of Mrs. Carter and Miss Dorsey, in particular, it would be impossible to over-estimate. In those early days they went from city to city in the United States meeting assemblies of Catholic ladies and acquainting them with the cause. It may be remarked in passing that the services of these two ladies during more than a quarter century were publicly recognized when the College authorities conferred upon them honorary degrees in June, 1926. The service of making the College known was likewise performed by the heads of the Catholic University and some of the Reverend Professors in their summer lecture tours and orations at commencement exercises. Apart from this work, affairs of the College came to a standstill, for the country was soon absorbed in the interest of the war in Cuba and the taking of Manila, and Sister Superior Julia was called to Namur to participate in the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Profession of the Mother General, it being her own Jubilee Year also. She welcomed the opportunity thus afforded her of talking over all her plans and intentions for Trinity College with her Superior General before any irrevocable step had been taken. Each house in the Institute had its day to celebrate the Golden Jubilee, and the community of Washington kept a joyful feast on the grounds of the new College, going out there on a lovely autumn day which was as warm as summer and wandering at will from dark green shades of pine, cedar, and hemlock, to bright-hued groves of oak, chestnut, and mountain-ash.

The first news from Sister Superior Julia after her return from Namur was not encouraging for Trinity. In the circular letter which told of her return, there was no word of the great project except that the building would be begun when resources would warrant no risks; and as the money was not forthcoming, no idea of commencing would be entertained at present. The delay was in the designs of God, for it gave time to prosecute the business with Congress of getting an appropriation for the long-proposed extension of Michigan Avenue. When the fifteen thousand dollars voted by Congress had been expended, there was a broad handsome avenue from the door of the Capitol to the gate

of the Catholic University and on to the village of Brookland, passing by the whole length of the new College campus; from which indeed Sister Superior gave a considerable strip. On the road the electric traction company immediately laid its tracks and began a regular car service. Along this new road all the teaming of stone for the College building was much more conveniently and cheaply done than it otherwise could have been.

In January, 1899, the Right Reverend John L. Spalding, D.D., Bishop of Peoria, Illinois, was to deliver two lectures in Washington for the benefit of the Catholic University; and as he was America's foremost sacred orator, the ladies of the Auxiliary Board of Regents invited him to give a third lecture for the cause of Trinity. The Bishop's engagements did not allow of this, but he offered to give one of the two for Trinity if the Rector of the University would consent. Monsignor Conaty not only was so generous as to consent, but he and Doctor Garrigan did everything in their power to make this second lecture the greater success. It was delivered at the Columbian University, Washington, at half-past four in the afternoon of January 16, 1899, before the most distinguished audience the Capital could show and so large as to tax the hall to its utmost. The effect of Bishop Spalding's lecture was momentous. Intense enthusiasm for higher education and for Trinity College was aroused by it and hope was kindled anew for the realization of the project, which, just then even to its staunchest friends seemed doomed to oblivion. The lecture, entitled "Woman and the Higher Education," was a classic, and as such may be found in the volume of Bishop Spalding's essays entitled *Opportunity and Other Essays*. It was also printed in pamphlet form at the time, and thousands of copies were sold. On April 27, 1899, through the efforts of the Auxiliary Board of Regents, an enthusiastic meeting was held in New York at the home of Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward, at which His Grace Archbishop Corrigan presided, accompanied by his coadjutor, Monsignor Farley, later Cardinal-Archbishop of New York. Both these prelates spoke in high favor of Trinity College and demonstrated the urgent need of such an institution for the country at large. The audience, consisting of invited guests only, influential ladies and gentlemen of Catholic circles in New York and Brooklyn, was aroused to

enthusiastic interest. The most remarkable result of it was the offer of a wealthy lady to give fifty-five thousand dollars for a college chapel, provided that it could be used as a place of sepulture for her dead, of whom it was to be a memorial. This was agreed to and a contract signed, but when it came to drawing up the plans it was found that the amount could not possibly cover the cost of a chapel large enough to be of use for a college if in keeping with the academic building. The contract was eventually dissolved, and the lady generously paid the cost of the foundations which had been begun.

Ground for the College building was at length broken on June 21, 1899, a simple ceremony at which only a few friends were present. Doctor Garrigan blessed the sod, and then Sister Superior Julia turned the first shovelful of earth. On the feast of the Immaculate Conception, which was like a day in spring, the corner-stone of the College was laid with equally simple ceremonies. Cardinal Gibbons had suggested, what was already Sister Superior Julia's intention, to go on quietly with everything until the time of dedication. Quietly, too, she selected the Sisters destined for teaching in the College and set them free from other duties to do the work of preparation. Two of them, Sister Josephine Ignatius, mistress of boarders at Roxbury, and Sister Mary, who held a similar position at Mount Notre Dame, were sent to Namur at the invitation of Reverend Mother Aimée de Jesus to become acquainted with European methods of teaching and to see whatever might be useful for the College. They met the most cordial reception, from this kind Mother herself and the community of Namur, and also in every house they visited in Belgium, England, and Scotland. In a special manner Sister Mary of St. Philip, Sister Mary of St. Wilfrid, and Sister Mary Xavier of the Notre Dame Training College in Liverpool shared with them the fruits of their ripe experience. On their return to America they brought with them Sister Mary Josephine from Mount Pleasant, whom the Mother General had selected for head of the department of English at the College, and a young American from the novitiate in Namur, destined for the same department later. At the summer school in Waltham that vacation Sister Superior Julia had assembled nearly all the members of the future faculty. In September



The Right Reverend P. J. Garrigan

she called them to her at North Capitol Street, for the opening of the new house was near.

It was decided that in honor of the Infant Jesus of Prague, to Whom the success of the enterprise was devoutly attributed, the community would take possession on the twenty-fifth of October. Some Sisters had gone out there for several days previously and worked with a few servants to get the rooms ready. On Thursday, the twenty-fifth, therefore, at three o'clock in the afternoon, Sister Superior Julia and Sister Mary Euphrasia were driven out to Trinity in Mr. Talty's carriage and found awaiting them not only the rest of the community, but with them our dear Lord in the Blessed Sacrament. Doctor Garrigan had carried It over from the chapel of the Catholic University at noon, coming through the woods of Trinity, a journey he ever recalled with consolation. Sister Superior Julia was touched to the heart by this graciousness of our Divine Lord. The first Mass was said the next morning, Friday, at seven by Doctor Garrigan, who came also for Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the late afternoon. At its close the Sisters sang a fervent *Te Deum*, in great joy and gratitude for all God's mercies. The spiritual favors of that first day presaged those of all the years since then. The names of the pioneer Sisters of the college are: Sister Lidwine of the Sacred Heart, Superior; Sister Josephine Ignatius, Dean; Sister Madeleine, Sister Mary, Sister Mary Josephine, Sister Mary Nepomucene, Sister Raphael of the Sacred Heart, Sister Odilia, Sister Blandina of the Sacred Heart, Sister Irene, Sister Anne de Marie, Sister Teresa of the Sacred Heart, Sister Ambrosine, Sister Agnita, Sister Mary Stephanie, and Sister Adelaide of the Sacred Heart. To these Sister Marie Cecilia, Sister Teresa of the Infant Jesus, Sister Agnes Maria, and Sister Euphemia of the Sacred Heart were added during the first half-year as the work increased or required adjustment. The names of the students who presented themselves in the first year deserve enumeration in these records as they, too, were pioneers. They are as follows: Margaret Louise Dooly, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mary Alice Gray, St. Louis, Mo.; Blanche Manning Gavin, Quincy, Mass.; Elizabeth Gertrude Lamb, Worcester, Mass.; Katherine Mary McEnelly, Hopkinton, Mass.; Mary Ellen McGorrisk, Des Moines, Iowa; Helen Loretto O'Ma-

honey, Lawrence, Mass.; Elsie Marie Parsons, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marie Frances Rotterman, Dayton, Ohio; Florence Marie Rudge (Day Student), Youngstown, Ohio; Alice Wasserbach (Day Student), Washington, D. C.; Mary Alice Scallon, Butte, Montana; Jessie Lee Johnson, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Agatha Agnes Linehan, New Haven, Connecticut; Mary Perpetua O'Connell, Parker, South Dakota; May Eleanor Sheridan, Dubuque, Iowa; Leila Hardin Bugg, Wichita, Kansas; Margaret Mary Kennedy, Washington, D. C.; Marie Clotilde Redfern, Washington, D. C.

Sister Superior Julia wrote during the first week that there were seventy-five workmen in the building, carpenters, painters, and the like, and the noise they made was sanctifying.

In regard to the generosity of the communities her words must be quoted as they flowed from her grateful heart. She is speaking of gifts she found before her at the new house:

It keeps the heart soft and the eyes moist. . . . We only regret that we have not seventy reporters, like our big daily papers, or a number of exchanges, paste and a pair of scissors, such as the weekly periodicals rely upon, that we might name all the gifts and all the givers, but in the Lord's big book all is recorded.

On the fourth of November she wrote that Trinity College was an accomplished fact, that six students (and from six different states) had taken up their abode in its classic halls the day before; that the faculty had arrived, that they had had Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament on the feast of All Saints as usual, that they had made a tour of the house and had walked half an hour in the grounds, trying to take in all God's goodness to them. "The scenery is magnificent," is her concluding sentence; "we are nestled, as it were, in the hollow of our dear Lord's hand. No one can see us except those who pass on Michigan Avenue, and those for only about one hundred feet."

On Monday, November 5, the Journal records that at half-past five in the evening Monsignor Conaty, rector of the Catholic University, came to Trinity for the special purpose of addressing the faculty. His words were tenderly heartfelt and moved his listeners to tears. He spoke of the great work that lay before them; of the responsibilities that rested with them; of

the interest that the country took in the development of the College; and then told them where to find strength, light, and help. "You have been chosen," he said, "from your whole Order to do this work. 'Come abide with Me,' Christ said to you as to his Apostles. Come abide with Me in this grove, where you will trim the lamp of faith and knowledge, where you will break the bread of wisdom to those who come seeking truth at your hands. Your daily Mass and meditation, your evening hour of prayer before the Blessed Sacrament, will be support and rest and light to you. So fear not to face the labor with all its difficulties. You are pioneers in this field, and pioneering is hard work."

The devoted priest who is now the chaplain of the students, Reverend Doctor William J. Kerby, of the University, began his services for the community with Mass at half-past six on November 4, the first morning the Sisters had Mass alone. Reverend Doctor Garrigan also began those first days his duties as chaplain to the students and continued to come for their weekly confession and Benediction until he left the University to assume charge of his diocese of Sioux City. It was he who said the Mass of the Holy Ghost on Wednesday, November 7, when college work began, for seventeen students. After the last Gospel he said a few words to the students, telling them that when he placed the Blessed Sacrament in the lowly tabernacle he asked Our Lord that Trinity might always teach according to the mind of God, that its government and code of action might be always according to His Sacred Heart, and that the two virtues for which Trinity students and professors should be preeminent might be faith and charity. Reverend Doctor John T. Creagh became chaplain for the students in December, 1901.

The notes in the Journal for the next few days tell of visitors to the College, lay and clerical, among them the venerable Monsignor Nugent of Liverpool, who was greatly interested in all he saw. In between the distinguished names come items of progress of the workmen, of the endeavors to get community and class work on a firm footing, and of preparation for the great day of dedication, now drawing near. But there was time found for two Sisters to take charge of St. Anthony's Sunday School, Brookland, on November 18.

We insert here an extract from an article for THE TRINITY COLLEGE RECORD of December, 1910, by Sister Wilfrid du Sacré Coeur, who was a pioneer student and is now Dean of the College. It paints the new foundation and details its early life from the general point of view, and gives as history what the zealous founders saw only as the future's fulfilment of their loving prayers. We put in brackets the changes since 1910 in the uses of certain rooms.

Who of us, I wonder, who witnessed the opening of Trinity just ten years ago would have dared to prophesy the future which is now her present and her past? A building hopelessly unfinished, a handful of brave religious, a little group of earnest students, a vast deal of that enthusiasm without which nothing great is ever accomplished, much kindly encouragement from friends, enough discouragement to ensure the stability of the undertaking and mark it with the indispensable seal of the Cross—those were the conditions under which it happened.

And this is how Trinity first opened its doors to its students. It was Saturday noon, November 3, 1900, when amidst a depressing downpour of rain four students and one Sister wended their muddy way from the car track to the front door. When I said that Trinity opened its doors, I should have been more explicit—Trinity opened its *door*, for it had only one in a state resembling anything like completion. But where, oh, where was that door to be found? Our little party of pioneers steered their course to the front door (the present students' front door) only to find it partly boarded over and, safely entrenched behind the boards, a workman eating his dinner. "Other door," was his only reply to our anxious inquiries. So we tried the door of the present Chapel [Library], only to meet with an exact repetition of our first experience. "But which is the other door?" wailed one of the party, for by this time we were beginning to feel like the "Light Brigade" or Labienus' third legion, or perhaps more truly like Napoleon's army in retreat. The sacristy door [veranda] gave us no warmer welcome than the other two, and the inevitable workman, his inevitable dinner (for we wanted our dinner, too) and his inevitable "Other door" were beginning to wear on our enthu-

siasm. We really wanted to go to college, but how could we if there was no door by which we could enter? We tried to remember that "in the bright lexicon of youth there's no such word as *fail*," and by calling to mind a few other classic quotations equally suited to the occasion, we at last found that "other door," whose perpetually recurring refrain was beginning to haunt us.

It happened to be the door which is now sacred to the postman, for that end of the building alone was finished. Once safely inside, our welcome was as warm as its three predecessors had been cold and we began, under its beneficent influence, to feel our zeal for learning and our responsibility as pioneers grow and increase within us. The first subject of our course was dinner and we had it in the present studio [Biology Laboratory], which had to serve as refectory for both Sisters and students (separately, of course) until Christmas. After it followed in due order a visit to the Chapel—in St. Jerome's [Biology Laboratory]—to our own rooms—all on the third and fourth floors, south wing, front, and to as much of the rest of the house as was finished. No, not finished, for no part of the building could claim that distinction and many were the prophets of woe who asked how any one could possibly carry on classes in *that* place? What made it possible was the brave spirit of Sister Superior Julia, then Provincial Superior of the Sisters of Notre Dame and pre-eminently foundress of the College, and the courage and generosity of that first community who faced positive hardship in order to make Trinity possible.

As for us students, the whole experience was one delightful picnic, and it was a matter of much merriment to us that there was no gas in the house those first days, so that we had to perform our evening ablutions by candle-light, that we had to wade through inches of sawdust and shavings and climb up temporary and delightfully precarious stairways. And if the absence of glass in the doors of rooms necessitated the hanging of draperies—artistic and otherwise—it also singularly facilitated inter-communication and produced a comfortable feeling of interest in your neighbor's doings. Even real drawbacks had their ludicrous side—thus, the ubiquity of the workmen had something sociable about it and their prompt arrival at 7 a. m., perhaps in *your* room, meant

that you were decidedly expeditious in getting down to breakfast. And if they persistently hammered outside the room where we were trying to follow a lecture, they also favored us with numerous musical selections, ranging in repertoire all the way from "Two Little Girls in Blue" to "Die Wacht am Rhein," and "Cavalleria Rusticana." Sometimes these interludes strained our risibilities to the breaking point, as when one day a carpenter working at the base-boards outside the present French room [Spanish], then used for English, yielding to the seductions of a piano which, in default of other room was ornamenting the corridor, started to pick out on it, with his *thumb*, as far as we could make out, "The Wearing of the Green." An English lesson of exceeding seriousness was going on at the same time, and the teacher, seeing the worried expression of our quivering faces, gravely requested one of the students to ask that man to stop. This being done, the tension increased, but the lesson proceeded.

By November 6 there were nineteen students in the house, and the next morning, that all might be well begun, we had the Mass of the Holy Ghost in the dainty little Chapel arranged in St. Jerome's [Biological Laboratory]. The Mass was said by Very Reverend Doctor Garrigan, Vice-Rector of the Catholic University and Chaplain to the students of Trinity, now Right Reverend Bishop Garrigan of Sioux City, Iowa.

At 10 a. m. the same day there was an assembling of Faculty and students in solemn conclave in St. Paula. St. Paula, interested reader, was the one-time name of the present museum and former Chapel [Philosophy Room], and the room opposite, wherein flourished the higher mathematics until the new building was opened and wherein are now to be found those fountain-heads of learning—pen, ink, and paper of French-exercise fame—in those days rejoiced in the euphonious appellation of St. Eustochium. It fulfilled the functions of a Social Hall, but do not believe for an instant that we ever attempted to pronounce its name—all our efforts in that line were limited to looking intelligent when the Dean pronounced it. In St. Paula then, behold us gathered. At the desk Sister Superior Julia, who first addressed us on the *reasons* for undertaking the College; at her right Sister Superior Lidwine, President of the College, who spoke to us next

in order, on our opportunities and the great things expected of us; at her left Sister Josephine Ignatius, Dean of the Faculty, who outlined a college day as it was to be. The Faculty were also present and were introduced in due order, after which there was an adjournment of the meeting, and the first lesson at Trinity took place at 11.30 that morning—it was an English lesson and was given by Sister Mary Josephine, who had come to us all the way from England. Other lessons followed—and by the next morning we were ready for regular work. Here is the program of studies of that first day:

8.30—Assembly	4.00—Intermission
—Mathematics	4.30—Help given by teachers in
9.30—Church History	class-rooms
10.30—Intermission	5.30—Free
10.45—Greek	6.00—Social Ethics
11.45—English	6.30—Intermission
12.45—Intermission	7.00—Social Hour
2.30—French	8.00—Study in rooms
3.15—German	9.30—Lights out

It will be seen at a glance how little time there was for anything but hard work with Social Ethics at 6 p. m., Social Hour—which was a sort of general recreation with a different member of the Faculty presiding each evening, from 7 to 8, and lights out at 9.30. But we *did* work hard, each and all of us, and no one seemed to think it at all strange that we should; on the contrary, the usual advice of our many distinguished visitors could be summed up in these two words, “hard work!”

The first lecture was given by Reverend Doctor Shahan at 9.30 on that eighth of November, and Reverend Doctor Pace began his course in Philosophy on the twelfth, holding his first lessons in the Ancient Languages Room, now known to fame as the Dean’s office [Italian Room]. The course in Religion was given on Friday afternoons by our Reverend Chaplain, and the lectures usually took place in the corridor outside the German room, all other available space large enough for community and students being occupied by the workmen.



View from Blue Bird Hill

The first really great event of that year was the solemn dedication of the College on November 22, and many were the preparations therefor. The Chapel was prepared in the very room where it now is [Library], work on floor and panelling having been pushed with vigor to make it possible. The ceremony began by a solemn blessing of the house by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, and was followed by Solemn Pontifical Mass celebrated by Monsignor Martinelli, His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons assisting from his pontifical throne. Right Reverend Bishop Conaty, then Monsignor Conaty, Rector of the University, preached a sermon of rare eloquence, in which the words "*Vivat, floreat, crescat*" were commented upon and repeated with stirring effect. Many distinguished guests were present, and for us there followed numerous and perplexing introductions. The music of the Mass was rendered in masterly fashion by the Paulist choir from the University. In the afternoon the ladies of the Board gave a reception to all our guests, and the reception room was no other than the quondam Chapel thus quickly transformed by superhuman efforts and more than herculean labors on the part of the community. I remember that we helped to carry out the folding chairs, but I am afraid our assistance ended there.

From the eve of Dedication Day dates the selection of our first Trinity colors, and the day itself saw each of us appear with a shoulder-knot of white and silver. About the same time the first class president was elected and the first class color chosen—for those who may wish to know, that color was red. The first College song was also composed and sung, but we had to sing it to ourselves, for one of the curious features of the situation was that we were the only class in the house. There were no societies in those days, and Friday evenings were taken up by entertainments given by each of the students in turn.

The first Christmas vacation was spent by most of the students in the College, only four leaving for their homes. This was owing to the fact that the original intention had been to give us only five days—December 23-28, and to start classes again on the latter day. Hear and be astonished, all you who think yourselves hardly used in this matter! Most of the students had made arrangements to stay, and when the holiday was extended to Jan-

uary 2 it was too late to change plans, but they managed to make themselves very happy, from their accounts of it. Another pleasing feature of our holidays was the practice of making them up, which we did all through that first year. Whenever one fell on a week-day those classes were forthwith transferred to the following Saturday. The reason for it was that as we had not opened until November 7, there were six weeks of work to be made up, consequently any additional loss of time was not to be contemplated. It was a practice which effectually prevented our asking holidays from our ecclesiastical visitors, who were numerous.

After Christmas the workmen began to disappear, and the ground floor became available. The dining-hall began to serve its two-fold purpose of refectory and reception-room—the three tables being almost lost at one end of it; the Chapel was removed from St. Jerome's to St. Paula's, where we thought we had a delightfully large amount of room; varnish began to appear on the woodwork and polish on the floors; stairs were possible of ascent and descent; picture-moulding made some adornment of our rooms possible—altogether the College was transformed from the sort of camp it had been when we first arrived into a habitable and beautiful building. Life began to flow on smoothly and evenly, much work was accomplished, and there was little of the present necessity for going to the city except on sight-seeing expeditions. We were too busy studying (for we all came to College to study) and making traditions to think of much else. That does not mean that we did not know how to have a good time, but our times were really good in every sense of the word and were all the more keenly enjoyed because of the hard work we did.

As for the societies, the Musical was the first to come into existence, which it did in the fall of 1901; the Dramatic was formed in the second semester of the same year, and its first play was Tennyson's "Princess," produced April 23, 1902. The Literary Society began its functions simultaneously with the Dramatic; the Glee Club arose in the third year of the College, and first appears on the programme of November 21, at a concert by the Caecilian Society; the Eurydice was not organized until the fourth year, and made its first appearance on November 20, 1903. All the other societies have been of later growth.

PART II



1900-1904

Consider that I have not labored for myself only, but for all them that seek out the truth.

ECCLES 24:47



There is no better motto which culture can have than these words of Bishop Willson, "To make reason and the will of God prevail."

MATTHEW ARNOLD

An Historical Sketch of Trinity College

1900-1904



FEW details of "the first really great event," the dedication of the College, are necessary in a history.

The dedication took place on November 22, feast of St. Cecilia (1900). His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons was the officiating prelate at the blessing of the building and Monsignor Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, was the celebrant of the Mass. The Cardinal, preceded by a cross-bearer and two acolytes carrying torches and accompanied by Very Reverend William Byrne, Vicar General of Boston, and Very Reverend Doctor Dumont, S. S., of the Catholic University, went through all the corridors sprinkling walls and floors with holy water and reciting from the Ritual the prayers for the Blessing of a House and Convent and the Blessing of a College. The choir took up the *Laudate Dominum* as the procession moved back to the altar steps. Here a solemn blessing was given by the Cardinal, who then retired to his throne at the Gospel side of the sanctuary. The officers of the Pontifical Mass were: celebrant, Monsignor Martinelli, Papal Delegate; assistant priest, the Reverend James T. O'Reilly, O. S. A., of Lawrence, Mass.; deacon, the Reverend Timothy Brosnahan, of Waltham, Mass.; subdeacon, the Reverend Doctor Rooker, secretary of the Papal Legation; deacons of honor to His Eminence the Cardinal, the Very Reverend F. L. M. Dumont, S. S., of the Catholic University, and the Reverend Owen A. Clark, of Providence, R. I.; deacons of honor of the Mass, the Very Reverend William Byrne, D. D., Vicar General of Boston, and the Very Reverend Doctor O'Hara, president of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md. There were also present the Right Reverend C. A. McDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn; the Right Reverend Monsignor Van de Vyver, Bishop of Richmond; the Right Reverend John M. Farley, then Auxiliary Bishop of New York, later Cardinal Archbishop; the Right Reverend P. J. Donahue, Bishop of Wheeling; and the Right Reverend Monsignor Nugent of Liverpool, England. The master of ceremonies was the Reverend John J. Burke, C. S. P., at that time editor of *The Catholic World*, and the music was by a choir of seventeen Paulist students, under the direction of Messrs. Finn, C. S. P., and Casserly, C. S. P., now Father Finn.



Right Reverend T. J. Conaty

of the world-famed boys' choir of the Paulist Church, New York, and Father Casserly, missionary, New York. Dumont's sixth tone Gregorian Mass was sung.

The sermon was by the Right Reverend Monsignor T. J. Conaty, D. D., rector of the Catholic University, who chose for his text the fifth and sixth verses of the forty-fourth Psalm: "With thy comeliness and thy beauty set out, proceed prosperously, and reign, because of truth and meekness and justice, and thy right hand shall conduct thee wonderfully." It was so fine a discourse that the United States Commissioner of Education, who was present, embodied it that year in his Report.

There were present some fifty priests, including Jesuits, Sulpicians, Marists, Augustinians, Benedictines, Paulists, and Franciscans. Representatives of all the religious orders of women in and around Washington were also in attendance at the Mass. The congregation was composed of men and women prominent in public and social life, many of them non-Catholics. The diplomatic corps was well represented by ambassadors and their wives; the government by senators, congressmen, and others; there were members of all the learned professions and of the faculties of other colleges.

Though the chapel was improvised for the ceremony, it presented a scene of great beauty. The superb room, with lofty ceiling moulded in pure Greek designs and upheld by Corinthian columns, was all pure white, with a white and gold altar, decorated with chrysanthemums and candles in tall golden candelabra. The only spots of color were three great paintings on the walls; the thrones for the prelates, heavily draped in scarlet; and the magnificent cloth-of-gold vestments worn by the officers of the Mass.

After the solemn service was concluded the ladies of the Auxiliary Board of Regents took upon themselves the entertainment at luncheon of the dignitaries of Church and State in the spacious rooms of the College. In the afternoon Sister Superior Julia met many of her distinguished guests and received from their lips hearty congratulations and good wishes for the work so well begun.

The building itself was the object of great admiration, so imposing in its massive strength, all granite without, all oak within,

so austere in its simplicity, and yet so grand in its suggestion of stability in high ideals. It was then not one-third completed, but every part finished was permanent. The hope of large financial aid from wealthy Catholics had not been realized, but thousands of humbler fortune had given generously of their little means. Sister Superior Julia had been deeply touched at the very first money given for Trinity College, a five-cent piece handed in at the door of the convent at North Capitol Street by a poor colored woman with the word, "This is for the College I hear you are going to build." Greater gifts were in the munificent hand of God to be bestowed upon her beloved last foundation when Sister Superior Julia should have come into the glory of her eternal recompense; but she waited not until then to begin to show her gratitude to benefactors. She began the custom which will continue while the granite walls of Trinity College stand, of having a Mass said every Saturday for all benefactors of the College living and dead. An illuminated card at the chapel door reminds the students of the intention of this Mass week by week.

The first Christmas at Trinity is deserving of mention. It may be said to have begun on the twenty-first of December, when Doctor Shahan gave his lecture on the history of the feast of Christmas instead of his topic on the history of the church. Two days later, which was Sunday, Doctor Garrigan came to offer his good wishes to the community, and in the course of his half-hour's edifying talk he reminded his hearers what great things God required of the founders of Trinity. "Unless the grain of wheat die, itself remaineth alone." Unless they die utterly to self and self-seeking they would do a barren work. Nothing worth perpetuating was ever done but by those who were martyred in its cause. They must expect to be wrongly judged, misunderstood, contradicted, crushed, if they expected to do real work for Trinity. He finished by wishing them a merry, happy, holy Christmas; then led the way to the chapel and gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. All the next day gifts and greetings were arriving from all Trinity's friends. Owing to the late opening of classes the holidays were limited to a few days and only those whose homes were near left the College. This made the first Christmas unique in having the students present at all the religious services of the community.



Bridge Scene in Winter

There was no evidence of homesickness and all entered with great zest into the preparations for the feast. Reverend Doctor Kerby was celebrant of the Midnight Mass, and Doctor Shea, professor of physics at the Catholic University, acted as acolyte. A choir composed of Sisters and students sang Marzo's Mass. Every one in the chapel received Holy Communion, Doctor Shea, the Sisters, students, and the servants, black and white, male and female. Doctor Kerby preached an eloquent sermon. The next morning at half-past six Doctor Garrigan came for his three Masses, and the last was followed by Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament all day.

There was Midnight Mass again to close the year and the century. The celebrant was Doctor Garrigan, Doctor Shea serving again as acolyte. After the Communion Doctor Garrigan preached a sermon which the Journal describes as "enthusiastic," for he pictured the future of Trinity. He told the Sisters and students that he had taken them all into his heart as his own family and had offered his Mass for them.

The year so auspiciously begun ran its course happily. There is mention over and over of gifts received, the most notable being the library of a thousand volumes bequeathed by the Reverend John F. Mundy, assistant rector of St. Mary's of the Annunciation, Cambridge, Mass., who died January 9, 1901. This generous bequest touched Sister Superior Julia to the heart's core, for by the date of the will she saw that it had been made before a stone had been laid for the College and realized how firm had been the good priest's confidence in her success. One of Father Mundy's nieces was a pioneer student of Trinity and remained to take her degree. A few weeks later came a cheque for a thousand dollars from the Right Reverend Matthew Harkins, D. D., Bishop of Providence, as a proof of the deep interest in the work which he had expressed during a most friendly visit. This liberal gift which went toward the founding of a scholarship was followed by many more from the same benefactor. A third fine present was a large plaster cast, oak mounted, of Da Vinci's "Last Supper," from the Notre Dame Alumnae of Worcester, Mass., following their donation of hundreds of valuable books for the library.

The courses begun that year were, Philosophy (logic), Rever-

end Doctor Pace; Church History, Reverend Doctor Shahan; five languages (English, French, German, Latin, and Greek), Sister Mary Josephine, Sister Anne Madeleine, Sister Odilia, Sister Mary, and Sister Raphael, respectively; and Mathematics, Sister Blandine of the Sacred Heart. Holidays were frequently spent by the students in visiting the public buildings, with Miss Redfern as chaperon. With her they also witnessed the parade at the inauguration of McKinley and Roosevelt in March, 1901. The first student reception took place on January 25, 1901, in the form of a musicale from half-past five to half-past six. Right Reverend Bishop Conaty and Reverend Doctor Garrigan frequently spent an evening with the students or took supper with them. The students entertained their friends at tea every Sunday afternoon and they had a party for themselves every Friday evening, each student taking her turn at entertaining the others. The dramatic, musical, and literary societies had frequent programmes in connection with these student parties. This first class in Trinity started certain traditions which have become an inseparable part of Trinity life—the Baby Party, for instance, the Hallowe'en suppers, May Day, or Founders' Day, and most of the ceremonies of Commencement Week. Daily walks were prescribed for all students, and were taken usually in the direction of Brookland, then a very small hamlet, clustered near a Catholic University much smaller than it is now. In the opposite direction, between our College Campus and the city limits, there were no houses or streets nearer than T Street. There were no sidewalks, no well-kept paths in the Soldiers' Home park, and no Filtration Plant for a pleasant stroll; so the walkers took chances with the tawny mud or dust to gain the benefit of the delightful air.

Sister Superior Julia had planned to spend the first year of Trinity at the College; but the first semester passed off so well and the second began so happily, with the number of students now grown to twenty-three, that she felt she could spare the time to make a visit to the Massachusetts houses. She accordingly left Washington on the seventeenth of February, 1901, and was gone a little over a month. She returned in time for Holy Week services, which were fully and fittingly carried out, to her great satisfaction. Sisters and students united, even for the singing of *Tenebrae*. "Next to Rome," Sister Superior Julia would say in her affectionate

appreciation of their efforts, "Only Rome could be better." Sisters and students went together also for the visits of the Jubilee, which, by dispensation from His Eminence the Cardinal, were made four times a day for fifteen days in the College chapel. The prescribed prayers were preceded and followed by the singing of a hymn as an incentive to devotion.

So the first year of Trinity went on happily to its end. On the sixth of June Monsignor Martinelli presided at the Closing Exercises, when a simple programme was rendered. Doctor Garrigan spoke at the conclusion and paid a fatherly tribute to the success of the year.

The second year opened auspiciously for Trinity on September 23, 1901, with forty-two students for registration. Of these, sixteen formed by promotion the sophomore class, fourteen entered the freshman class, and of special students and hearers there were twelve. It had been decided from the first to let the number of students increase only by promotion and to receive none of advanced standing until after the first conferring of degrees; also that there would be no preparatory department and no other form of entrance than by examinations. The Mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated by Doctor Garrigan on September 25. Three days later the Journal records that Sister Superior Julia left Washington for Philadelphia on her way to Waltham.

Two entries only mention her later, both in characteristic manifestations of her love for Trinity College. Under October 25 we read:

A telegram of congratulation came from Sister Superior Julia from Waltham, today being the first anniversary of the arrival of the Sisters who were to form the community of Trinity College.

And under November 7 is written:

Anniversary of the opening of the College classes and the Mass of the Holy Ghost. A telegram of congratulation from Sister Superior Julia to the Sophomores inaugurated a little fête in the evening for the students.

At noon on the eleventh the telegram was received which announced that our dear Sister Superior Julia, then at Peabody, Mass., had been stricken down with apoplexy. Sister Lidwine of the Sacred Heart, the President of the College, started that afternoon for Peabody, taking Sister Raphael of the Sacred Heart with her, but shortly after they reached Sister Superior's side Trinity lost its zealous foundress and best friend on earth.

From every side came messages of sympathy in the great bereavement. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons sent a touching letter of condolence. The Right Reverend Rector of the Catholic University, the Very Reverend Vice-Rector and all the reverend professors offered without delay the consoling tribute of their Masses; the students had a High Mass of Requiem offered in the College chapel on November nineteenth, sang all the parts themselves, and all received Holy Communion. They had sent a beautiful wreath of palms and violets to be placed on Sister Superior's coffin at the Requiem in Sixth Street, Cincinnati. The ladies of the Auxiliary Board of Regents held a meeting at the College to express their sympathy for Notre Dame and their sense of personal sorrow in the loss of so noble a friend and counsellor. A set of resolutions beautifully engraved and framed, was presented later to the College as a memorial. On December twelfth the Month's Mind was kept by a Pontifical High Mass of Requiem in the College Chapel, of which Right Reverend Bishop Conaty was celebrant; Very Reverend T. J. Shahan, deacon; Reverend William J. Kerby, subdeacon, and Very Reverend F. L. M. Dumont, S. S., assistant priest, and at which nearly all the Catholic University professors were present. The choir was composed of a double quartette of Paulist students under the direction of Mr. Finn, C. S. P. The Very Reverend Walter Elliott, C. S. P., pronounced a touching and inspiring eulogy from the text, "I have found Him whom my soul loveth." Twenty-five priests, the ladies of the Auxiliary Board, the brother of Sister Superior Julia and members of her family, and some friends were present with the community and students.

The business of life must go on, even when life's best prop is taken away. So, five days later, the seventeenth, the students spent a memorable day. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, President of the Board of Trustees, came for the annual meeting of the

Board, and after a pleasant half-hour with the community did the students the honor of dining with them, accompanied by Doctor Garrigan and the Reverend J. H. Cassidy, pastor of St. Stephen's, Washington. They did not remain for the second social function, a musicale and reception at four o'clock to the Right Reverend T. J. Conaty, D. D., then recently named titular Bishop of Samos. The address of congratulation was not only well spoken, but was also beautifully illuminated and framed in gold for presentation. The Bishop responded in his happiest manner.

On Sunday, the second of February, the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, the first annual retreat for the students was opened by the Reverend James E. O'Neill, D. D., of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, and the exercises were followed with much fervor and earnestness. The retreat has ever since marked, with the mid-year examinations, the dividing line between the two semesters of the scholastic year.

In the many changes that followed the death of Sister Superior Julia, Trinity did not escape. Sister Lidwine of the Sacred Heart, superior and president of the College, was transferred to Chicopee, Massachusetts, and Sister Georgiana, superior of Newton Street, Waltham, replaced her at Trinity College.

In this second year, Reverend Doctor Pace began a course on the Introduction to Philosophy and another on Psychology, and the Very Reverend Charles P. Grannan his lectures on Scripture. He was also confessor of the students, an office he filled for several years. The Reverend John T. Creagh, professor of Canon Law at the Catholic University, who said daily Mass for the students, opened a course of instructions on Christian Doctrine which were attended by all on Sunday mornings at nine. These meetings were afterwards changed to Monday mornings, and when classes became more numerous were attended by the upper classes only, Sister Odilia taking the freshmen by themselves. The Reverend William J. Kerby's courses in Sociology—still going happily on—began in 1902 and students of those days vividly recall his enthusiasm and the lively discussions it evoked in and out of the classroom. A pleasant mention is made in the Dean's journal of Doctor Kerby and Doctor Garrigan taking the student body to Mount Vernon on Easter Monday, 1902.

It was only a month later, May 18, that the community and students said farewell to their earliest and most devoted friend, Doctor Garrigan, now about to enter retreat preparatory to his consecration as Bishop of Sioux City, Iowa. His presence, indeed, they lost, but his friendship never varied in loyalty and generosity. The students gave him a musicale and reception on June 2 and also presented an illuminated address. The scholastic year closed on the fifth with a literary and musical programme and a fine address from Bishop Conaty.

On April 23, 1902, "The Shakespeare Dramatic Association," as the present Dramatic Society was called, presented "The Princess" of Tennyson, dramatized by Sister Mary Josephine. In this year, also, on November 21, the Caecilian Society, now the Glee Club, gave its first concert. A similar concert marked the feast of Saint Cecilia for many years afterwards. It was at the concert of 1903 that a stringed orchestra, the Eurydice Club, made its first appearance. The Upsilon Tau, the present Literary Society, gave an evening's readings from modern authors under study in the Society, the first mention made of it in College history. These entertainments had only the faculty and students for audience. A few ladies of the Auxiliary Board were present when The Shakespeare Dramatic Association presented scenes from "As You Like It" in mid-May of 1903 in a charming little grove called the Academe, a lovely spot lost to the College in later building extensions.

The Dean's journal chronicles the dates of a number of parties, sufficient to drive dull care away from even the hardest "grinds." On October 16, 1901, the freshmen were entertained by the sophomores. A site for a campus was chosen on the slope of the Aventine Hill and trees—evergreens, still flourishing—were planted by both classes. There was high feasting all day and a cotillion in the evening. This was the initiation of the freshmen, a very different thing from even the mild hazing introduced later. A very pretty entertainment was a Colonial Entertainment given by the juniors on February 20, 1903, when they danced the minuet in full costume. The celebration of Saint Patrick's Day was left to the sophomores, who gave a musicale in the evening to the faculty and students. At its close Miss Susan McMahon, chap-

eron, invited all the classes to a treat of ice-cream and cake. The juniors gave a "children's party" on April 17, 1903, which was the genesis of the "baby party," now a feature of the first Friday night of every scholastic year. The juniors again were hostesses at a "high tea" to all students on the campus on May 7; and the sophomores responded with the first tally-ho party on May 30. Through the kindness of Reverend Doctor Conaty, the students went to the White House on March 14 and were presented to President Roosevelt. A similar privilege has been enjoyed year after year by the senior class, most frequently accompanied by Mrs. Carter.

When the third scholastic year of the College opened on September 25, 1902, there were fifty-six students enrolled, and the highest class was junior. It had been planned to have the courses in science during sophomore year, but on account of the difficulties of equipping laboratories it had not been possible to do so. In the fall of 1902 laboratories were ready and classes formed in botany, chemistry, and physics; each student working for a bachelor's degree being obliged to elect one science during five hours a week for one year. The study of biology was not added until 1912 when, thanks to the generosity of Bishop Garrigan, its laboratory and library were equipped and put at once on a par with the steady growth of the others.

A bright day of the third year of Trinity College was the eighteenth of December, when from four to six o'clock a reception was held in honor of the new Apostolic Delegate, Monsignor Diomede Falconio, later Cardinal. He was accompanied by his secretary, Monsignor Rooker, who was later named Bishop of Jaro, P. I. Sister Superior and the community awaited them in the parlor where each Sister in turn received the blessing and kissed the ring of His Excellency. He wore the grey habit and cape proper to Franciscans in the episcopacy, the pectoral cross, and purple biretta. No one who met him that day will ever forget his noble presence, or the countenance which expressed such strength, sweetness, and holiness. After some kind and pleasant words to the Sisters, His Excellency was conducted to the dining-hall, transferred into a grand parlor for the occasion, and here he met the students and about five hundred guests, including

nearly all the clergy and many distinguished people of Washington. At intervals during the reception a musical programme was rendered by the College Glee Club and the Eurydice Club. There was an address of welcome by a member of the junior class, which was responded to in most benign terms by Monsignor Falconio. At the close of the function Bishop Conaty thanked the Papal Delegate for honoring the College with his presence, spoke of the need of such an institution, and commended the work done by the Sisters of Notre Dame. The Delegate afterwards visited the whole building and expressed great satisfaction with all he saw.

This was the last social function at Trinity at which good Bishop Conaty was present. He was called in April, 1903, to assume charge of the diocese of Los Angeles, California, and left for that distant mission; but not before he had introduced to us his successor, the Right Reverend Monsignor D. J. O'Connell, later Bishop of Richmond, Va. Bishop Conaty spoke in glowing terms of the aims, the work, and the success of Trinity College; and Monsignor O'Connell in reply pledged himself to be its friend, saying that the University owed a chivalric care and attention to the College, and he knew the debt of chivalry would be generously and loyally paid.

It was Monsignor O'Connell who presided at the third annual Closing Exercises on the eighth of June. There was a large attendance of the Reverend Professors, the divinity and lay students of the University, Jesuit Fathers from Georgetown University and Gonzaga College, the ladies of the Auxiliary Board, and friends from Washington. The Very Reverend Edward A. Pace delivered a fine address on the reasons for the existence of the College.

The close of the third scholastic year left the community of Trinity in a hopeful spirit. The number of students and Sisters had taxed to the utmost the accommodations of the South Wing and the small part of the main building then erected. Rather than refuse applications, the Sisters had begged to be allowed to give up their dormitories for students' rooms and take their beds to the attic. This was done, and twenty-five Sisters spent the winters of 1902 and 1903 under the roof, moving down in the summer vacation when the heat would have been intolerable. The students greatly appreciated this devotedness, and were very willing

to accept rooms on the fifth floor for themselves. The many novenas made for means to go on with the building found their answer in the generous offer of Judge and Mrs. Myles P. O'Connor of San José, California, to erect the main hall, chiefly for the purpose of housing a fine collection of paintings and statuary which they had proposed to give to Trinity College. This generous intention had been broached to Sister Superior Julia as early as 1896, when she made her second visit to California, and an earnest of it in the shape of three magnificent paintings had been sent her as a dedication gift. Late in 1902 Judge and Mrs. O'Connor asked of Sister Superior plans for the Art Gallery, and these being submitted and approved, the work was begun on the twenty-second of May, feast of St. Julia, 1903. The sound of chisel and trowel was music to our ears all summer, and still more so all winter as the granite walls rose higher and higher and we realized that another year would give space for needed development.

Eighty-one students were registered in September for the fourth year of Trinity College, of whom thirty-nine were in the freshman class. At the Mass of the Holy Ghost, on the fourth of October, the senior class wore for the first time the academic cap and gown. The students sang the Mass and the celebrant, Very Reverend J. T. Creagh, D. D., Chaplain of the College, preached a beautiful sermon on Christian Education. Every attention was paid to the seniors during the day by the other classes, and breakfast and dinner were served in gala style, customs always retained.

Sister Josephine Ignatius was not here for this first Cap-and-Gown Sunday. She had been recalled to Columbus during the summer and had been succeeded in her office as Dean at Trinity by Sister Mary—until then head of the Latin Department. In October, Trinity College had its first visit from Sister Superior Agnes Mary, Provincial, successor of Sister Superior Julia, who remained a month, studying the workings of the College courses, now rounding out to the end of the four years' cycle. Her gentle presence was a blessing in the house, her kind encouragement a stimulus to new efforts, and her discriminating praise a reward for the hardest toil. On the feast of Saint Cecilia the students had a concert and reception in her honor.

In December, the Art Collection forwarded by Judge and Mrs. O'Connor from San José, arrived at the College. There were forty-five cases of native redwood, of all sizes and shapes, most of the large frames having been taken apart and the mouldings wrapped separately and packed several together, the canvasses being packed together in like manner. The boxes were all opened and examined on their arrival, and the contents being in perfect condition all were closed up again and piled one box on another the whole length of the community corridor between the kitchen and the refectory, leaving only a narrow passage for pedestrians in single file, this corridor being the only available space quite secure from the eyes of students and servants. During the inspection of the cases we caught fascinating glimpses of gold and color and carrara, enough to make us long for a full sight of the glories of art which the donors had insured for a quarter million dollars in transit.

By the eleventh of April, 1904, the Gallery was ready and a corps of efficient workmen began the removal thereto of the paintings and statuary, and completed it three days later with perfect safety and satisfaction. The next day Judge and Mrs. O'Connor arrived in Washington, intending to remain until after the presentation of the Art Gallery. In the meantime, Mrs. O'Connor herself would superintend the placing of the paintings and statuary and provide everything for the furnishing of the Art Gallery.

The building then nearing completion is of Port Deposit granite such as had been used for the South Hall, and consists of an auditorium on the first floor, and a hall of equal space above, but divided into one long gallery for paintings and three smaller rooms for water colors and engravings, and a deep recess for statuary, all connected by open archways. The height of the two stories equals three of the rest of the house. Above the Art Gallery is a fine residence hall for students with seven apartments opening on each side from a wide corridor, and below the auditorium is a hall of equal size for recreational purposes. The approach to all these floors is by the great double staircase from the foyer lighted by the beautiful dome. The placing of the six-foot gold cross surmounting the dome was the great event of Saint Patrick's Day, 1904.



Mrs. Myles Poore O'Connor

Notable courses of lectures marked this fourth year. Reverend Doctor Shahan commenced in October for the three higher classes his History of Education. Reverend Doctor Pace began Ethics at the same time. Right Reverend Monsignor Grannan's latest work for the Church, his four volumes of *A General Introduction to the Bible*, published shortly before his death, had their inception in the lectures delivered to his classes in Trinity. Perhaps more interesting at the time because of their autobiographical character were the talks, vehement, denunciatory, persuasive, of the Very Reverend Thomas E. Shields, begun in February, 1904, on methods in pedagogy, child study, psychology of education, which may be read in calmer words in *The Making and the Unmaking of a Dullard*, *The Education of Our Girls*, and *The Philosophy of Education*. No one who listened to him is likely ever to forget speaker or speeches. Doctor Mitchell Carroll, then, and for long afterwards professor of Greek in George Washington University and editor of *Art and Archaeology*, took the senior class in Greek and expressed surprise that a college so young should attempt work so ambitious as Aristotle's Poetics; but he carried it through with pleasure and satisfaction to himself and his small class. Senior Latin was taken that year by Miss Dorothy Sipe, graduate of Bryn Mawr.

Doctor Maurice Francis Egan, then professor of English Literature at the Catholic University, continued his lectures to the higher classes in English, which he had begun in April, 1903, by three lectures on Hamlet. He did not bind himself to any special course, but Tennyson and the technique of the drama were predominant topics; and on whatever subject he chose to speak, he was illuminative and instructive. When he was our Minister to Denmark he sometimes recalled these talks by a note or picture to one of the English teachers, such as a view of the Castle of Elsinore, a Danish magazine, or a fine copy of the Flatey Yahr-bok.

The first use made of the new auditorium was to erect an altar on its stage for the Solemn Pontifical High Mass of Baccalaureate Sunday, the twenty-ninth of May, the College Chapel being utterly inadequate. The altar was the beautiful one that was formerly in the convent at Vernon Street, Worcester, a welcome gift, which served this same purpose at Trinity year by year until the hoped-





The Entrance to Auditorium and Art Gallery

for church was a reality. It was very lovely, that first Baccalaureate Sunday, with no ornament save American Beauty roses in tall vases and the six great candlesticks, a student's gift, which held the liturgical candles. At ten o'clock the sixteen seniors in cap and gown marched slowly in to the music of a grand march played on the organ by Mr. Finn, C. S. P., who was organist for the day and who had drilled the students' choir in Dumont's Sixth Mass, harmonized by the organist himself for the occasion. After the seniors came the magnificent ecclesiastical procession, wending its way solemnly down the marble corridor and up the carpeted aisle to the sanctuary of the temporary chapel. Some twenty divinity students from Holy Cross College acted as cross-bearer, torch-bearers, and acolytes, preceding the master of ceremonies, Reverend George A. Dougherty, S. T. D.; deacons of the Mass, Reverend John D. Maguire and Reverend John W. Melody, S. T. D.; the deacons of honor, Very Reverend Thomas J. Shahan, S. T. D., and Very Reverend Edward A. Pace, S. T. D.; the assistant priest, Very Reverend Charles P. Grannan, S. T. D.; and the celebrant, the Right Reverend Philip J. Garrigan, D. D., Bishop of Sioux City, Iowa, who crossed half a continent to render this favor to the College and the class he had watched over so paternally from the beginning. The Baccalaureate Sermon, delivered after the Gospel, was by the Reverend William J. Kerby, and was a fine exposition of "Obligations and Duties." The congregation, consisting of invited friends of the College, filled the hall. Judge and Mrs. O'Connor were present.

On Monday, the thirtieth, the Dramatic Society of Trinity College gave an English rendition of the *Antigone* of Sophocles before a large audience assembled on the lawn and veranda of the South Court. The stage was arranged so as to have a background of forest, and as the day was perfect and the performers did their part very well, this open-air performance was charming beyond all expectations.

On the afternoon of the thirty-first of May there was a concert by the Caecilian Society, and an address by the Very Reverend Thomas J. Shahan, D. D., on "The Educational Value of the Fine Arts." At its close he accepted in the name of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur the gift of the building and its treasures of art

from Judge and Mrs. O'Connor, warmly and deservedly praising their great generosity. The whole audience responded to his invitation to visit the gallery. Doctor Shahan's address may be found in his volume of essays entitled *The House of God*.

Tuesday, the first of June, was Class Day. The exercises were held at ten in the morning. The class was not seated on the stage as today, but the principal numbers of the programme were introduced then; that is, the President's Address, which was by Florence E. McMahon; the Class History, Mary E. McGorrick; the Class Poem, Elsie M. Parsons, who had also competed successfully for the Class Song; and the Prophecy, Eleanor P. Griffin. Another number, entitled "Class Grinds," by Margaret M. McDevitt, filled the office that is now taken by the Knock Song at the Serenade and the Class Will which is read at the Class Banquet—that is, it gave a joke at the expense of the different members of the class.

The programme bore for design on the cover the emblem of the Blessed Trinity from the painting in the auditorium, the work of Mr. Caryl Coleman, of New York, uncle of one of the graduates. This design was also adopted from the Class pin. The afternoon of Class Day was free, and the banquet took place at eight o'clock in the evening. It was served by a caterer and was similar to that of the present day, toasts and all. The sophomores serenaded the seniors as they do today. The class color was much in evidence all week for decorations. The class colors were all adopted in the first four years: red for 1904 and green for the sister class 1906; blue for 1905 and gold for the sister class 1907. This order has been maintained.

Wednesday, June 2,¹⁹⁰⁴ was the first Commencement Day. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, President of the Board of Trustees, presided, and when he, Bishop Garrigan, and the members of the clergy who were to assist in the exercises, had taken their places on the stage, the seniors, wearing cap and gown, entered in single file and filled the front seats. The opening anthem was the *Te Deum*, arranged by Mr. Finn, C. S. P., and sung by the students, the accompaniment being played by two seniors on piano and organ. Then Doctor Pace in a few introductory remarks gave a survey of the work accomplished at Trinity during the past four years. Bishop Garrigan followed, presenting the seniors to His Eminence

for their degrees, and speaking at some length on the aims which differentiated Trinity from non-Catholic colleges. As each senior received her degree and turned to descend the steps, she changed the tassel of her cap to mark her new dignity, thus inaugurating a tradition which is continued to the present and forms one of the most interesting features of commencement day. The address had been assigned to Dr. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, but on that very day he was taken ill and could not be present. In the emergency Doctor Pace came to our aid and at two hours' notice delivered a fine oration on the same subject, "The College Woman." The final number on the programme was a grand *Magnificat*, composed for the occasion by Mr. Finn. The accompaniment was on organ, piano, and harp, and the full chorus of students' voices made the walls resound with a prolonged strain of praise and thanksgiving. After it had died away, the Cardinal rose and in a few eloquent words expressed the joy of his heart in seeing the completion of Trinity's first cycle, her first conferring of degrees. He alluded to the trials and difficulties which beset her early days; congratulated Judge and Mrs. O'Connor, who were present, on their generous gift to the College, hoping they would continue their benefactions; and concluded by bestowing a blessing in the Name of the Holy Trinity. The last event of the great day was the formation of the Trinity College Alumnae Association by the sixteen new Bachelors of Arts. Officers were elected and a constitution drawn up and adopted.

We have described the first commencement week in detail because it has been the type and pattern of all others. Selections and performers change each year, but the programmes are alike in kind and character. The orators have included such well-known public men as Honorable Charles J. Bonaparte (1905), at that time Secretary of the Navy; Honorable Thomas H. Carter (1906), Walter George Smith, LL. D. (1907), Honorable Victor J. Dowling (1908), Doctor Condé B. Pallen (1913), Honorable Maurice Francis Egan (1922), Honorable Timothy S. Hogan (1921), Judge Stafford of the Supreme Court, Washington (1923), Honorable Michael J. Ryan (1915), Honorable Joseph Scott (1924), Honorable David I. Walsh (1917 and 1925), Honorable James S. Sherman, Vice-President (1909), and (in 1910) Honorable William

Howard Taft, President of the United States. The sermon on Baccalaureate Sunday has always been a notable and original one by some Reverend Professor of the Catholic University. The degrees were conferred by his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, President of the Board of Trustees of Trinity College from 1904 to 1920, and in his rare absences by His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate. One year in the absence of both, our dear friend Bishop Garrigan came from Sioux City to do us that honor. Since our Cardinal's lamented death, his successor, the Most Reverend Michael J. Curley, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore, has presided at the meetings of the Board of Trustees and on Commencement Day.

The O'Connor Art Gallery, of which the formal opening was so memorable an event of the first commencement week, is divided into five rooms. One room, hung with old rose velvet and lighted from above, is devoted to pieces of sculpture, fifteen of which are originals. There are here two fine works by Randolph Rogers, "The Lost Pleiad," and "Ariadne"; Brabanti's "Sir Walter Scott" and his "Linnaeus as a Boy"; "Innocence" by Albano; and "The Little Embroiderer" by Lapini. In the largest of the rooms, an apartment some sixty by thirty feet, are the paintings in oil, more than a hundred in number, chiefly copies of famous masterpieces in Rome, Venice, and Florence. They include works by Raphael, Michael Angelo, da Vinci, Perugino, Veronese, Botticelli, Fra Angelico, Murillo, del Sarto, Tintoretta, Titian, Rubens, Van Dyke, Giorgione, —in fact most of the Old Masters are represented; all copies, to be sure, but some so admirable that they in large measure reproduce the tone and feeling of the original. They are described by art critics as "original copies," a phrase that indicates that they are made directly from the originals. Photographs, retouched in color by hand, mosaics, water-colors, and a cabinet of small paintings on ivory and porcelain, occupy a third room. Here, too, framed on a table so that the visitor can bend and study details, is a photograph of the entire ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. The fourth room is devoted to engravings and photographs. Here are representations of the treasures of the Loggia; columns of Trajan and of Aurelius, especially fine; and a set of first impressions from plates by Gustave Doré.

No word-picture can convey an idea of the worth and beauty

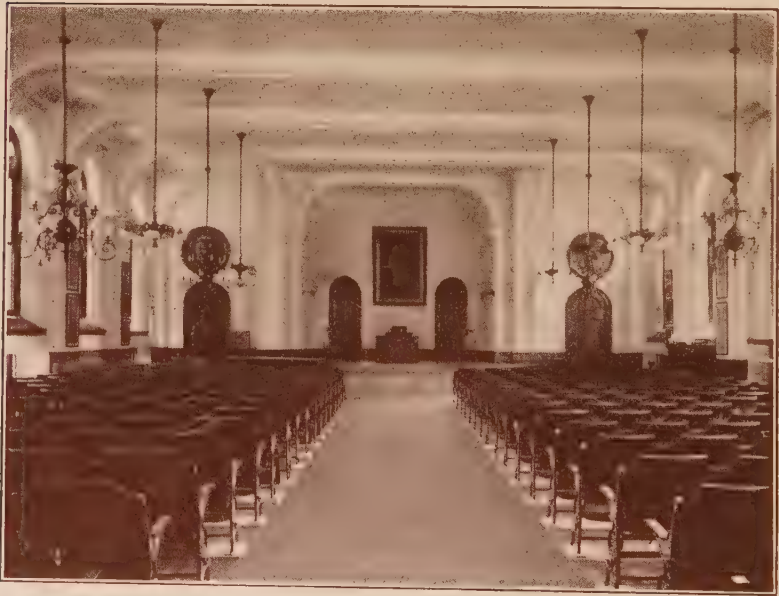
of the collection. In order worthily to commemorate this gift there has been erected in the main hall of the building a tablet to the donors, the commission for which was given to Miss Clara Hill, sculptor, of Washington. The design is a rectangular panel in bronze, wider than its height, having as its prominent feature an inner tablet with a long Latin inscription. To the right of this tablet in high relief is the figure of St. Luke the Evangelist, whom tradition declares to have been an artist and a physician, and to the left, in relative position, is St. Thomas Aquinas, patron of the schools. Above the tablet, building it up to a graceful termination, in low relief, is a representation of one of Botticelli's youthful, sweet-faced Madonnas, set in a wreath-like frame, which in turn is being upheld by two kneeling angels. Corinthian columns carved in antique oak rise from a richly carved base of the same wood, and, outlining the tablet, support a graceful arch above a carving in high relief of the symbolic lamp of science. The whole design is well balanced and shows both force and feeling. The inscription on the panel written by the Very Reverend Doctor Shahan reflects his classical scholarship as well as his hearty appreciation and runs as follows:

Patronis benemerentibus
 Inlustri, viro Milesio Poore O'Connor
 Necnon generosae Dominae Amandae
 Uxori eius
 Quod studio permoti
 Catholici nominis inlustrand
 Insigni impensa
 Aedes novas amplissimas erexerint
 Pinacothecam fundarint
 Lectissimis undique tabulis ornarint
 Sorores D. N. Namurcenses
 Grati animi causa
 P. P. P.
 Anno Domini MCMIV.

The Very Reverend Doctor sent the translation with the original text, and stated that he gave the sense rather than a literal version. His translation is as follows:—



The O'Connor Art Gallery



The Auditorium

In honor of their worthy patrons the distinguished Myles Poore O'Connor and his generous consort the lady Amanda, who, zealous for the interests of Catholicism, have, at considerable expense erected this building, founded the Museum of Art and adorned it with the choicest works, the Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur have raised this tablet as a token of their gratitude.

The munificence of Judge and Mrs. O'Connor did not stop with the Art Gallery and its five hundred pieces of art. The portion of the building which had been erected was more than sufficient for the housing of their treasures, and it was also complete in itself, but it did not complete the architect's plan, and the front of it, facing Michigan Avenue, was only a high brick wall of partition, unbroken by door or window. The O'Connors left Washington in June and began their long journey home by slow stages. From Chicago Mrs. O'Connor wrote a letter which reached Trinity on the glorious feast of the Assumption of Our Lady, and glorious indeed was the message. She said that she and Judge O'Connor had been thinking over the matter and that they did not consider the building finished, so they had decided to erect the front portion also and asked to have plans and estimates of cost submitted to them. This was done, and the Journal notes that on October 26, fourth anniversary of the first Mass in the College, the ground was staked out for the new building. The work of construction went on rapidly, in the hope that most of the rooms might be ready for occupancy at the return of the students in September, 1905. We were doomed to disappointment for awhile, but the students cheerfully accepted close quarters until the end of November, and we were able to take possession of the new class-rooms after the Christmas holidays. This portion of the building is the one best known from pictures. It has the grand entrance, a beautiful wide vestibule opening directly on the foyer; two large parlors en suite on each side; five large class-rooms; and twenty-four student's apartments, comprising each a sitting-room and bedroom. The cost of the O'Connor building as completed, was nearly one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

This with the art collection, was the largest individual gift



Vestibule

made to Trinity. Next to it in interest and value ranks the Amanda Holohan Collection of paintings, thirty pictures, mainly religious subjects, many of them very old and rare and of high value. This collection was bequeathed to Trinity in 1907 by Miss Amanda Holohan of Philadelphia, a life-long friend of our dear Sister Superior Julia. Being the last of her family, she bequeathed also the residue of her estate for the establishment of a scholarship in Trinity College to bear the name of her mother. As she desired the paintings to be kept together, they hang in a large parlor which contains also some of the fine old furniture and bric-a-brac that were among the household effects willed by Miss Holohan to Trinity.

Another notable gift was the Alice Banigan Sullivan Library of English Literature, which was announced at the Commencement of 1904. The donor, Mrs. Edmund James Sullivan, of Providence, R. I., left the choice of books to the faculty and began with five hundred volumes that very summer and as many more in 1905. It was her intention to continue additions yearly, but in the summer of 1909 death abruptly ended this as well as her many other benefactions. The College library now containing thirty-two thousand volumes in the general library and in the various departments of science and art, has been built up largely by the generous contributions of the Boston Associate Board, the Columbus Associate Board, the Alumnae Association of St. John's School, Worcester, Mass., the bequest of the Reverend John F. Mundy, already spoken of, the works on Holy Scripture from the late Right Reverend Monsignor Charles P. Grannan, D. D., formerly of the Catholic University, costly reference books from the late Very Reverend F. I. M. Dumont, S. S., the Right Reverend J. B. Delany Memorial Collection of works on art, the Edwin Barrett Hay Collection, and above all, by our large-hearted communities and their pupils past and present, last but not least among them the students of Trinity College.

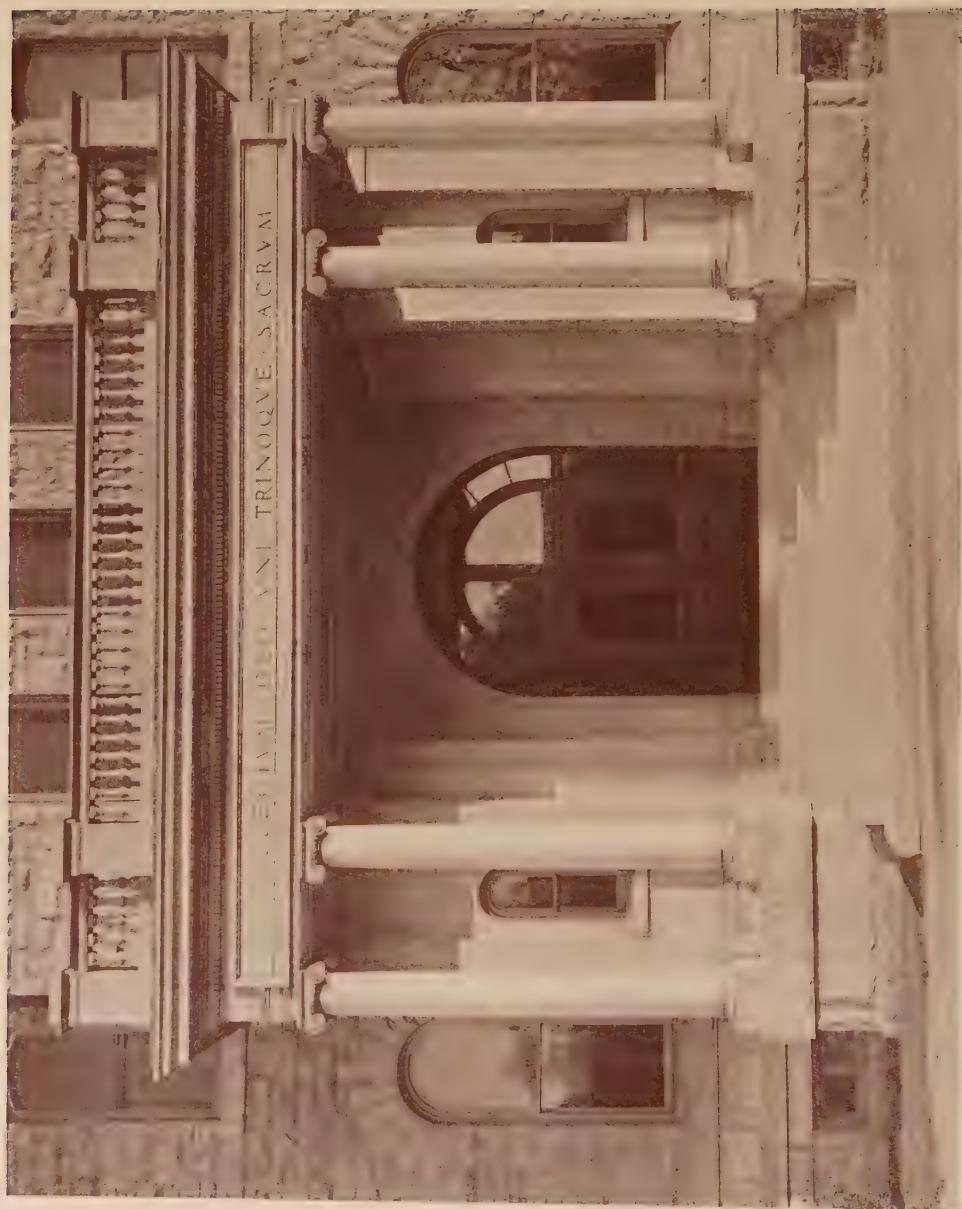
Notable, too, have been the gifts to the chapel of sacred vessels, vestments, and candelabra from friends, clerical and lay. The Class of 1904 had made to order as their parting gift a set of brass candelabra holding sixteen lights to be used on days of Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. No Sister who knew the pioneer class

but has called a name for each of those lights on such auspicious days. Three sets of vestments for solemn Masses and Benedictions have been given; the cloth-of-gold, our Reverend Mère Aimée de Jésus's gift to Sister Superior for her Golden Jubilee of Profession and sent on from Cincinnati for Dedication Day; white ones of heavy embossed satin and gold ornaments, valued at thirteen hundred dollars, given by the Misses Horgan of Boston; and a set of gothic, cloth-of-gold vestments, for five priests, given by the Auxiliary Board of Regents. Doctor Dumont gave to the chapel his own magnificent jeweled chalice, cruets, and cruet-stand. To these have been added by personal friends of the Sisters four fine chalices, two ciboria exquisitely wrought in gold, Etruscan vases and pedestals, marble holy water fonts, and life-size statues of the Sacred Heart, the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, and St. Anthony.

The College has been greatly helped and encouraged by the foundation of scholarships. These began as early as 1900, when Sister Superior Julia's old and dear friends, the Misses de la Cuesta, established in their brother's name the Leandro de la Cuesta Memorial Scholarship, open to any student of the city of Philadelphia. Four were founded in 1901, viz: the St. Louis Scholarship, by the Associate Board of St. Louis; the Elizabeth R. Blight Memorial Scholarship; the John Roth Scholarship, open to a student of the Academy of Notre Dame, Court Street, Cincinnati; and the Scholarship of the Notre Dame Alumnae, Roxbury, Mass., open to a graduate of that academy. Three were founded in 1902: the Bishop Harkins Scholarship, by the Associate Board of Rhode Island, open to any student of the city of Providence; and the two Reverend Thomas Scully Scholarships, founded by the Reverend Thomas Scully, of Cambridge, Mass., and open to graduates of St. Mary's High School in that city. The Associate Board of Chicago founded a scholarship in 1904, open to a student of Chicago, Ill. The following year, 1905, the Notre Dame Alumnae, Lowell, Mass., founded a scholarship in favor of a graduate of the Academy of Notre Dame, Lowell. Somewhat later the alumnae associations of Columbus, Mount Notre Dame, and Sixth Street, Cincinnati, did the same for a graduate of each of those schools respectively. A scholarship was founded by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. This was done at the sollicita-

tion of the Right Reverend Bishop Conaty, who urged it in an eloquent speech at a General Convention of the Ancient Order in Denver, Colorado, in 1902. The presentation of the ten thousand dollar cheque, November 8, 1905, was a great event at Trinity College. All the national and state officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and of the Ladies' Auxiliary were present. There was a concert of Irish music by the Caecilian Society of the College and addresses by the eloquent Reverend D. J. Stafford, by Most Reverend John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York, later Cardinal Farley, and by the Right Reverend D. J. O'Connell, rector of the Catholic University, later Bishop of Richmond. The presentation of the fund was made by Mrs. Mary A. Quinn, National President of the Advisory Board of the Ladies' Auxiliary, and it was accepted by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, President of the Board of Trustees of Trinity College. There were present also Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Bishop Harkins of Providence, Bishop Foley of Detroit, and Bishop Maes of Covington. The Sisters were not present at the exercises, the students acting as hostesses and serving refreshments in the dining-hall after the ceremony. The first to win the Hibernian Scholarship—it is reserved for a member of the Order—did it easily, as she was already a sophomore at Trinity.

The Baronius Club of Philadelphia, always a champion of Trinity, founded in 1906 a scholarship in compliment to their beloved director, the Right Reverend Monsignor James F. Laughlin of Philadelphia. A fine portrait of him in oil, which hangs in one of the parlors, was presented by the Baronius Club after the death of their esteemed director in 1911. The Associate Board of Rhode Island also founded in 1906 a second scholarship, known as the Rhode Island Women's Scholarship and subject to its nomination. We have mentioned Miss Amanda Holohan's bequest for the foundation of a scholarship. It is in memory of her mother and is called the Catherine Baker Holohan Scholarship, the nomination being subject to the College. Another beautiful and appropriate memorial is that of the Anna Hanson Dorsey Scholarships, for day students, founded in 1910 by the Ladies' Auxiliary Board of Regents, which are now available to four residents of the District of Columbia. On Commencement Day, May 31, 1910, Mr. William



Front Entrance

P. Dempsey, of Pawtucket, R. I., presented ten thousand dollars for the foundation of a scholarship in memory of his sister, Miss Mary J. Dempsey, who had been one of the earliest and most zealous members of the Associate Board of Rhode Island. This was followed very soon by the foundation of the Margaret Larson Scholarship by Mrs. Margaret Larson of Helena, Montana. A Tuition Scholarship for Blind Students, founded in 1915, is open to blind students throughout the United States. The following year Mrs. James F. Walsh of Richmond founded a Tuition Scholarship in memory of her husband. Mr. George M. Harrigan of Lowell, Mass., founded in 1919 the Maria Sullivan Harrigan Scholarship in memory of his wife, which is open to any student of that city. The Sisters of Notre Dame established in 1921 the Sister Superior Julia Scholarship, open to any pupil of Notre Dame in the United States. We might class with these benefactions the sum of twelve thousand dollars from Miss Harriet S. Arnold of Providence, R. I., given in June, 1907, and an equal sum the following year, on which an annuity is to be paid her during life. The sum of five thousand dollars was given by the Right Reverend Bishop Garrigan for the fitting up of the Biology Laboratory. The Chemistry Laboratory is almost equally indebted to the Right Reverend Bishop Harkins. We must not omit mention of the handsome gift of the Associate Board of Cleveland, Ohio,—the furnishing of the auditorium, commemorated by a mural tablet; nor of that of the Associate Board of Worcester, a fund for the Monsignor Griffin Lectureship. In 1926, the partial scholarships of the Right Reverend Monsignor Charles B. Grannan became operative. The endowment for these was bequeathed to the College by Monsignor Grannan for the purpose of assisting deserving Catholic students.

Incidentally in this history many distinguished names have been mentioned. Its situation in the neighborhood of the Catholic University has brought Trinity many honored visitors. Six Cardinals have been among them, and four Apostolic Delegates who later became members of the Sacred College. First on the list we place our own late Metropolitan, our beloved Cardinal Gibbons, our father and friend on all occasions. First after him in the order of time is the late Cardinal Satolli, who revisited the United

States in 1904 and received an enthusiastic welcome. He came to Trinity on June 19, too late to see the students, who had gone home for vacation. His Eminence was accompanied by the Right Reverend Monsignor O'Connell, then rector of the Catholic University; Reverend Father Pappi, S. J.; and Reverend Ercole Satolli. The Cardinal expressed great pleasure with the work already accomplished, in which he took the deeper interest as he was then prefect of the Congregation of Studies. He gave the blessing of His Holiness Pope Pius X to the faculty, students, and friends of the College, and graciously charged himself with telling His Holiness what he had seen and heard of the higher education of Catholic women in this country, and of the large class upon which Trinity College had just conferred its first degrees.

It was Cardinal Satolli's successor in the office of Apostolic Delegate, Cardinal Martinelli, who celebrated the grand Mass on Trinity's Dedication Day as almost his last great function in Washington, and who had been a staunch supporter of the College in its first struggle on account of the misrepresentation at Rome. For a whole decade of years we were the recipients of the kindness of Cardinal Falconio, who was tendered a reception by the students at a brilliant assembly of friends of Catholic education on December 18, 1902. It was he who came also for one of the most consoling ceremonies ever witnessed in our College Chapel, the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception, December 8, 1904, when the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin was organized and all our students either made or renewed their Act of Consecration to our Immaculate Mother. The Very Reverend John T. Creagh, D. D., director of the sodality, preached an inspiring sermon on the Privilege of Mary, which was followed by the crowning of her statue, an address by Monsignor Falconio, and Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The sodality thus organized was soon after affiliated to the Centre at Rome. It is Cardinal Falconio's name, too, that is connected with the sweetest religious ceremony for the community, the feast of the Beatification of our Foundress, Mother Julia Billart, May 13, 1906. We tried to unite with the grand ceremonies at Rome by having a Pontifical High Mass in O'Connor Hall, fitted up as for Baccalaureate Sunday. Monsignor Falconio was the

celebrant, with five assisting priests. The students sang the Mass, at which many of our Sisters from North Capitol Street and fifty of their senior pupils assisted. Reverend Doctor Kerby preached an excellent sermon on our Blessed Mother Julia. The whole day was kept as a grand feast, ending with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the improvised chapel.

Cardinal Farley and Cardinal O'Connell were visitors many times before their elevation to the purple, and many times after, also, the students greeting Cardinal Farley with music and an address of congratulation on his first visit as Cardinal.

The centennial of the See of New York was the occasion of Trinity's having the honor of entertaining His Eminence Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, who, came to Washington to see the Catholic University. On May 5, 1908, he visited Trinity College, accompanied by His Grace of New York; the Right Reverend Robert Browne, Bishop of Cloyne, Ireland; the Right Reverend T. B. Hendricks, Bishop of Cebu, Philippine Islands; and the Reverend Alexander Doyle, C. S. P., of holy memory, then rector of the Apostolic Mission House, Washington. There was an informal reception, some Irish music by the students, and some happy speech-making by the distinguished churchmen. Afterwards His Eminence visited all parts of the house and expressed great pleasure with all he saw.

The Eucharistic Congress of Montreal brought us His Eminence Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, who was Papal Legate to that great religious celebration. His visit to Trinity was the first event of the college year, for it took place on September 30, 1910, a week after the students had returned. The largest graduating class in the history of the College up to that time, thirty-three seniors, donned their caps and gowns for the first time to escort the distinguished guests from the parlor, where the introductions had taken place, to the stage of O'Connor Hall. There he took his seat with the clergymen who accompanied him, the Most Reverend John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul; Right Reverend Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the Catholic University; members of the Cardinal's suite; and priests from Washington. As His Eminence's time was limited, the programme was short, including only Gounod's *Marche Romaine*, as the company entered; Bernhold Tours'

Jubilate Deo, in full chorus, sung with great sweetness and spirit; and an address in French by one of the seniors. His Eminence listened with evident pleasure, and though he at first asked His Grace of St. Paul to reply for him in English, one could see he was glad to speak for himself in French when the request was smilingly refused. He spoke with an earnestness and clearness that made it easy for all to follow him; and to watch the tall figure in the scarlet *cappa magna*, the magnificent physique and the attractive countenance, with the kind light in the eyes and the affable smile, was to feel the fascination of a great and saintly personage. At the conclusion, the Glee Club sang with more than usual spirit and devotion the traditional *Gloria tibi Trinitas*, and then His Eminence passed down the aisle with smiles and blessings on Sisters and students. He then went to the Art Gallery, where he was surprised and pleased by the grandeur of the collection and the munificence of the donors, adding the names of Judge and Mrs. Myles P. O'Connor to the list he treasures of the great benefactors of the Church in this country.

To name the archbishops and bishops who have visited Trinity would be to call the roll of the American hierarchy, so very few are there who have not been at the Catholic University within the quarter century and so made a call at the neighboring College. Among European ecclesiastics who have thus honored us, we might mention the late Monsignor Nugent; Dom Gasquet, now Cardinal; Doctor MacCaffrey, Maynooth; and the Abbé Klein. Such visits are usually informal and bring no interruption of class work.



PART III

1905, 1919

*I will show thee the way of wisdom,
I will lead thee by the paths of equity.*

PROV. 4:11

*We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts,
not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs.
He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts
the best.*

PHILIP JAMES BAILEY

An Historical Sketch of Trinity College

1905-1919



WE take up the thread of chronology at the finishing of the O'Connor Building. Almost the first thing recorded in the College Diary of that year is the large increase in the number of daily communicants among the students, a consequence of our Holy Father's Encyclical on Frequent Communion and the instructions given by their Reverend Chaplain. This quickening of piety among the students has never relaxed, thanks, under God, to zealous and holy confessors all these years.

The freshman class entering in 1906 was so large as again to tax the capacity of the house, and this fact justified all the more a decision made, and ever since adhered to, not to receive special students, nor those heavily conditioned, and to limit to twelve or fifteen the number of hearers or do away with them altogether. This last has been done. This ensures regularity in class work and lessens the demand on an instructor's time. In October the register showed for the first time one hundred resident students. A holiday had been promised when this number should be reached, so it was given as an addition to the Christmas vacation.

Much attention was given all this year to the beautification of the campus. Roads were constructed on the south side, ornamental trees planted on the borders, and the front lawn and paths laid out, with a privet hedge at the edge of the sidewalk. An uncommonly beautiful statue of the Immaculate Conception, modelled from Murillo's well-known picture, was given by a generous friend, Mr. Henry Heide of New York, and set on a high pedestal of conglomerate rock in a sunny meadow. This became henceforth the shrine of the annual May Procession on Founders' Day, and was illuminated on great feasts of the Blessed Virgin.

By this time all the courses conducted by Reverend Professors from the Catholic University were in full operation. Doctor Shahan and Doctor Pace, the pioneers, were still engaged on Church History and Philosophy respectively; Doctor Creagh was giving fine weekly lectures in Apologetics; Doctor Kerby had begun his course in Economics and continued Sociology; Doctor Shields was leading a large class of prospective teachers through the mazes of the science of Education; Doctor Turner was deep in the History

of Philosophy; and Doctor Grannan was not only lecturing on Scripture, but was also the students' confessor. The retreat given that year will be ever memorable because the preacher was the renowned Reverend William O'Brien Pardow, S. J., who was as pleased with the students as they were with him. Another memorable religious event, though it did not take place at Trinity, was the profession of Trinity's first graduate at the Mother-House in Namur, Sister Wilfrid du Sacré Coeur, now Dean of the College. Every class but two has given at least one spouse to Christ since then, and the calls have been so various that of the forty-odd, Notre Dame alone has had no more than seventeen. The others are in the ranks of the Sisters of Mercy, the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, the Good Shepherd Nuns, the Carmelites, the Sisters of Saint Dominic, the Sister Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, the Visitandines, the Religious of the Cenacle, the Helpers of the Holy Souls, the Sisters of the Holy Child, the Sisters of Providence, and the Sisters of St. Joseph. The total includes a few who did not remain at Trinity to graduate.

The scholastic year 1906-7 saw also the beginning of a student publication, *The Trinity College Record*, the first number of which appeared at Easter, 1907, with Elizabeth Loughran, '07, as editor, and Mary Green Doyle, '07, as business manager. All writing for the magazine has been done by the students, who also elect the editor and the business manager and their assistants, upon whom devolve all the literary and financial labors. *The Trinilogue*, the annual class book, was first issued in 1911, with Marguerite O'Leary Gregory, '11, as editor, and Patricia O'Neill Garvey, '11, as business manager, who is also credited with the naming of it. The book has been continued successfully by each class since then. *The Well*, a fortnightly publication, begun December 14, 1920, was devoted to chronicling current events of the college, and student quips and cranks in prose and verse. It was managed at first by the Publicity Committee, with Anna DuBrul, '21, as chairman, and Mary Boyle, '22, as vice-chairman, and was published every other week until February 18, 1926, when it was superseded by *The Trinity Times*, also a fortnightly, but a larger and more serious paper, with Anne McLarney, '26, as the editor and Helen Michel, '27, as the business manager, each with a corps of assist-

ants. As with the pioneer *Record*, both literary and financial matters of all these publications are managed entirely by the elected editorial and business boards and they have been conducted with discretion and profit.

The various College societies which have added much to the social and literary life all date from these early years. The Musical Society in its divisions of Glee Club and Orchestra, with the Dramatic Society, has furnished entertainment at Commencement and throughout the year. The Literary Society, the Current Events Club, the Classical Club, the Cercle Francais, the Chemical Society, the Pascal (Mathematics) Circle, have added each to the interest and profit of its own department. The Sodality and the Christ Child Society foster piety and charity; while the Foreign Mission Society ("The Wekanduit Bureau") earns in work of all kinds for the students and the house about two thousand dollars a year for distribution to needy missions all over the world. Two burses are the object of special endeavor at present, one for Maryknoll and the other for the Bengalese.

In August, 1907, Sister Georgiana went to our convent at Roxbury, Massachusetts, as Superior, and Sister Julia of the Passion, who had been at the head of that house, came to take the office of president at Trinity College.

Over fifty freshmen were registered at the reopening of classes in September. For some reason there was no sermon, as is customary, on Cap and Gown Sunday, but amends were made a few weeks later when our good friend Bishop Conaty paid us a visit, celebrated the students' Mass and preached. Later he saw the students in O'Connor Hall and gave an interesting account of his beautiful diocesan city of Los Angeles and of the Pious Fund, which had been settled in his favor.

The days went on busily and happily with nothing to record beyond the common save such visits as have already been mentioned, until August 11, 1908, when ground was broken for the building of the North Hall. Much of the domestic part of the first building had been only temporary, and the increasing number of students had rendered work very difficult. Several of the community rooms had long before been given up to class purposes, while another residence hall for students would soon be imperative.



Rear View of College

All this occasioned considerable additions to Mr. Durang's first plan, so that the new structure instead of being some fifty by seventy feet was extended to fifty by two hundred. This makes the total frontage three hundred and thirty-two feet. The North Hall is the largest division of our great edifice, being, like the rest, four stories high in the front, and, on account of the slope of the land just there, six stories high at the back. It contains kitchen, bakery, pantries, and laundry—all real institution affairs with the latest machinery and facilities for domestic labor. There are also accommodations for more than fifty-five Sisters, the largest community that has been at Trinity. It includes a beautiful dining-hall, large enough for two hundred students, class-rooms, and residence halls. The new dining-hall was not ready until Thanksgiving. At a festive dinner at six o'clock that evening, the six Reverend Professors giving lectures at the College, with the students' Chaplains were welcome guests and were entertained with class songs. It was only in early spring that the students moved into their new rooms. The electric light was installed when the North Hall was built, the first parts of the house having been wired for it. Power is furnished from our own plant, not only for illumination, but also for all domestic machinery. Electric light was used for the first time at the Midnight Mass on Christmas Eve, 1909.

The first death among the teachers at Trinity took place February 22, 1910, when our dear Sister Mary Antonia passed to her eternal reward. She had been an instructor in the German language and literature for three years and was beloved and appreciated by pupils and Sisters. Her funeral Mass was a solemn ceremony, attended by all the students and the Reverend Professors. The next Solemn High Mass of Requiem in our chapel, two months later, was for our beloved Sister Superior Provincial Agnes Mary.

Six other dear Sisters have died at Trinity. Sister Alphonsus left us in the early days, January 4, 1902; Sister Aldegonde, February 22, 1919; Sister Anne Elizabeth, March 19, 1920; Sister Helen Julia, December 18, 1923; Sister Teresa Margaret, February 21, 1925. Of our valiant Sister Anne Madeleine we shall speak later in telling of her Golden Jubilee. Sister Mary of St. Rose had been for ten years in charge of the Post Office and express and had endeared herself to Sisters and students alike for her busy,

cheerful, and charitable life. On the second day of the Christmas vacation, December 18, 1921, when she had fulfilled all her religious duties of the day she suddenly died in her office. May all these dear Sisters rest in peace.

The year 1910 will be ever memorable in the history of Notre Dame in America as having seen for the first time our Mother General in this country. Trinity College had the favor of two visits from Reverend Mother Marie Aloyse, one in September, and the other in the January following. The second was made for the purpose of seeing the College in running order. The annalist sums up those days of grace by saying: "Our Mother's visit was an unalloyed pleasure, and she left the impression of a saint who was very close to God."

The ecclesiastical superior of the Institute of Notre Dame, the Right Reverend Thomas Louis Heylen, Bishop of Namur, who is also President-General of Eucharistic Congresses, paid Trinity a visit on September 22, 1910, on his return from Montreal, and remained until the following day. He was accompanied by his secretary, Reverend Canon Seadon, Premonstratensian. Their affability, holiness, and kindly appreciation of the work of the College made all very happy. Both said Mass in our chapel on the twenty-third.

On Rosary Sunday of that year there were thirty-three seniors to don the cap and gown, the largest class Trinity had so far. One student, a graduate of Boston University, came to study for the master's degree, and when all were in, the student body numbered one hundred and fifty. All year we realized more and more the comfort of the additional space afforded by the big beautiful North Hall, and every day something was added to its charm and convenience.

In August, 1911, Sister Superior Julia of the Passion went to Berkeley Street, Boston, to be superior of that house and Sister Catherine Aloysius, superior of Mount Notre Dame, Reading, replaced her at Trinity. The registration at the reopening of the College in September was one hundred and sixty-seven, with twenty-nine for the bachelor's degree and one for the master's.

His Excellency, the Most Reverend John Bonzano, D. D., now Cardinal Bonzano, then our Apostolic Delegate, came on October 24,

1912, to a reception tendered by the students. The hall was prettily decorated with the national and papal colors and a fine musical programme followed an address by the President of the Senior Class. Monsignor Bonzano responded most affably, expressed his pleasure at meeting the faculty and students of Trinity College, and counselled his hearers to profit by the advantages offered them by such an institution. At the suggestion of Bishop Shahan, the students sang some of their class songs before leaving the hall, and the proffered holiday was received with great applause for the Apostolic Delegate.

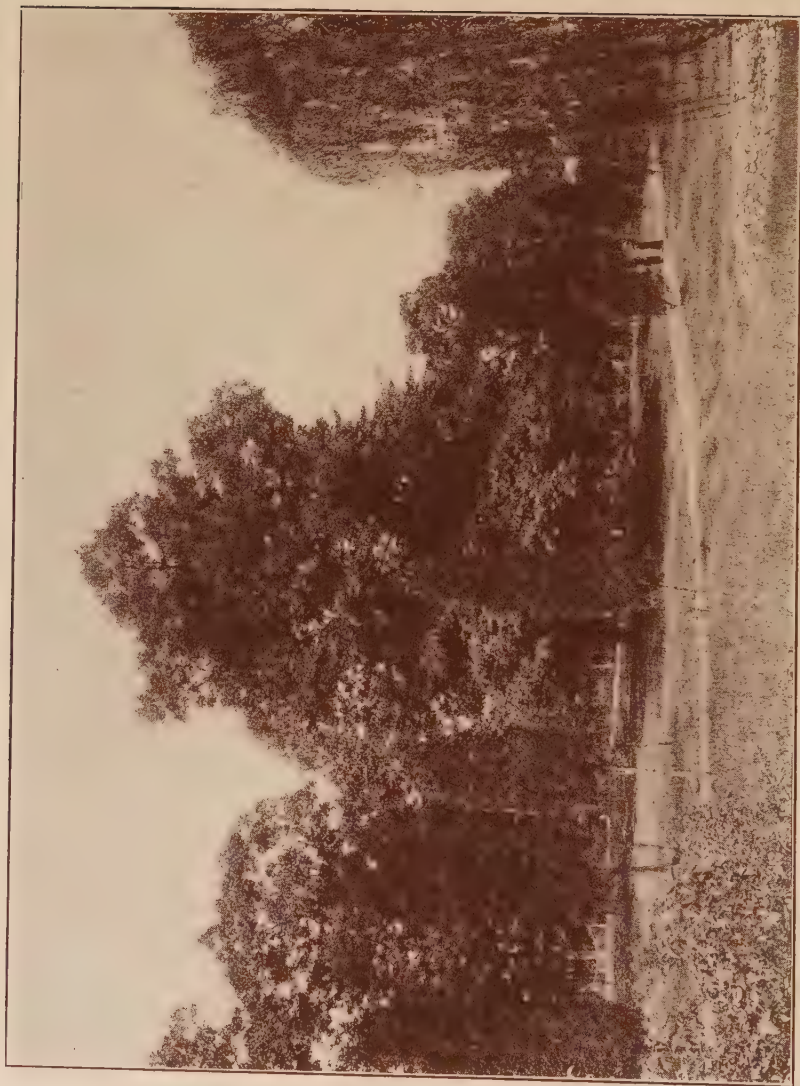
The social life of Trinity, "college days and college ways," can best be presented through extracts from letters written by students of this period for the *Trinilogue* of 1925.

Marie Simon Sullivan, '08, begins at the beginning:

Trinity in my freshman year—1904! O'Connor Hall was partially completed, the Auditorium and the Art Gallery, and of course, the Well, and beyond that—blank wall. The portion which is now the Main entrance was without a front until our junior year and then its completion gave room for the larger library which was sorely needed, for more class-rooms and more students' rooms. We grew slowly but surely in all ways and the day we had a hundred students was a special holiday with a festal dinner by way of celebration.

In those days we played baseball on the Aventine. The scores were ridiculous, but the excitement was intense. The only party of the whole year that was held outside the College was the junior entertainment to the seniors. At that time tradition prescribed a Tally-ho and picnic. No doubt this sophisticated generation uses cars for such jaunts and the next will perhaps be using aeroplanes, but they will never have more fun than we had! Dance and theatre permissions were privileges greatly coveted, but not yet attained, and as for a dance given by the students—not even to be thought of!

No one who went to Trinity in those days can picture the place without Sister Mary, who was Dean for so long. She had a tremendous task, though we in our carefree youth did not realize it. The responsibilities of dean of discipline, dean of studies, and general mentor fell upon her and right gallantly did she bear them, as



The Aventine

those of us who knew her can testify. Recalling a few of our professors, can any of us forget dear old Doctor Grannan, Doctor Creagh—who at the very outset of our course in Dogma made our light hearts pause with his ascetic belief in our strict accountability for every idle word. Then there were Doctor Pace and Doctor Turner in Philosophy, with Doctor Shields in Pedagogy. Doctor Kerby's course in Sociology was one of the most popular courses in the College, and many hard-fought arguments, both in and out of class, followed the propounding of some of his theories. He always seemed to have, to a marked degree, the gift of enthusiasm and vitality, and to imbue his students with the same spirit.

A figure whom we are fortunate in being able to remember as belonging to our college days is that of the late Doctor Maurice Francis Egan. His genial and debonair personality is associated with the early days of the Literary Society, and Trinity may perhaps be permitted to bask a little in the reflected glory of his later achievements as Minister to Denmark.

Bertha J. Strootman, '10, makes pleasant reference to distinguished guests:

Our four years in college were marked by many momentous events. The late Cardinal Gibbons visited us on more than one occasion. We were the only class to be distinguished by having a President of the United States at its graduation. President Taft came unofficially as the friend of the Walsh family. He made a little speech, however, and sat upon the stage with the Papal Delegate. Afterwards in the main lobby he met each of the twenty-four members of the class in turn and tendered his congratulations. His aide, Major Archibald Butts, accompanied him. How well I remember Major Butts testing the chair we had placed there for the President and informing us that it was neither large enough nor solid enough to accommodate the President. As we had used our biggest and heaviest piece of furniture the nuns were in a quandary, which they somehow solved, and when the President later took his seat, the original chair had been replaced by a large one upholstered in red silk which adequately met all demands, but whence it came and whither it went only the powers that look after such things know.

There was no Student Government then and no "Odds and Evens," although there were a Student Advisory Board and sister classes. To an observer today, however, there is very little difference in the ultimate result. It is the spirit, not the letter, of the law that counts, and then, as now, the girl who overstepped the bounds of harmless mischief met the barrier of the students' disapproval as well as that of the faculty.

Claire Wallis Callahan, '11, writes as follows:

Architecturally speaking, Trinity was lop-sided in 1907, but it grew another wing before 1909 was out. We were able then to explain that our college was shaped like the letter E and to brag about how long it took to walk from one end to the other.

Everyone "dressed" for Sunday supper then, in spangled scarfs and gowns with trains, our hair conscientiously frothed into dozens of small puffs. It was the day of the princess frock, the Merry Widow hat, and the pompadour. We did the Boston and the barn dance at our parties and had never heard the word radio. What queer changes will the next fifteen years bring to Trinity? May the years rest gracefully upon her!

The Class President of 1911, Kathleen J. Greeley, supplies some interesting details:

When 1911 was at Trinity, Assembly was a never-to-be-missed occasion. At that time the list of people having mail was read, and all the news of the day was given us by our beloved Sister Mary. It was our class that requested Mass before breakfast to enable us to receive daily Communion.

One of the events of the week was the arrival of Mr. Yenny. The sight of that gentleman as he sat holding his fiery steed in leash while his springless wagon hove in sight piled with grey laundry hampers was a signal for general hilarity and all hands helped to get the booty up to the farthestmost wing. Not that we loved clean clothes the less—but we did love the home-made cake more. Also the birthday surprise parties at table in the dining-room when each one gave a quarter to cover the expense of the ice cream from Rauscher's and the fudge cake from Tea Cup Inn.



Night Scene—Trinity

On Sunday morning the whole College turned out—some to teach Sunday School, others for Mass at the Dominican Monastery (with its never-to-be-forgotten music) and then a hike through Brookland. Of course, we had our Teas, our parties, Glee concerts, our May Days, and our lusty sings in the dining-room, to say nothing of our walks on the Court in the lovely spring twilight, with Sister Mary clapping us all in for the night.

Anne Culligan, '14, speaks of a course the others had overlooked:

There was a tendency in this period to substitute practical knowledge for the classical courses in Greek and Latin. This was evidenced particularly in the repeated demands for a course in Domestic Science. The lack of space and equipment delayed its addition to the curriculum, but the purchase of the Red Rose Inn, now Graduate Hall, made this possible, and in 1914 those desiring a course in the art of home-making were able to include it in their schedule.

The historian should add to this that the Cooking Class, greatly daring, got up a dinner by themselves in their kitchen in Graduate Hall, laid out in fine style the table in the cosy dining-room, and invited all the Reverend Professors to the feast on May 26, 1914. Warnings from other classes to have their lives insured first were disregarded by these brave men, and events amply justified their confidence and covered their hostesses with glory. The Domestic Science courses were discontinued after Graduate Hall was used for residence.

Curiously enough, it is with a little reference to such guests at dinner that Elizabeth Fennessey, '15 (now Sister St. John Nepomucene, Novitiate of Notre Dame, Namur), begins her recollections:

The Doctors must have had a "lean and hungry look" in those days, as I remember dinners given to them in the main dining-room. We were Doctor Turner's last Logic class and great was the class pride when he was asked in Sophomore year to a concert having the sole purpose of letting him hear Ruth Gfroerer's really able musical setting of *Barbara Celarent*. Junior year brought

Doctor Weber, who must even then have possessed the memory which made him famous by always naming correctly even the most retiring of the Alumnae. Junior year also saw Doctor Moore, who had started the Biology courses in the College, depart for further study at Bonn. Senior year brought us the realization of our dream—Doctor Pace with his rubbers and his drawl and his never-to-be-forgotten lectures on Ethics and Genetic Psychology.

As for ordinary earthly events, Meyer Davis' orchestra played at the Tea—quite startling, I assure you. Presidential elections in November were preceded by a straw vote at T. C.—and what a week, opening with a McCormick concert Sunday at the New National and the first Suffrage parade on Monday! By comparison with that day and with the snowy Taft inauguration, Wilson's first inaugural was almost dull, but of course it furnished the thrill—and the holiday. And as if Inauguration was not sufficient for the year, on March 29 the college was vaccinated.

As Juniors we saw the plans for the new Gym and we started collecting by various and sundry methods, struggling hard to earn money. . . . The 1914 seniors wore hoods for the first time. Scattered through the years are a few memories—the race home on Wednesday night to dress for dinner, dressing for chapel on Sunday, and the remembrance that senior year brought with it one 7 o'clock permission a week. The same year Senior Hall was termed by the underclassmen "Sh-sh-sh-Hall." The Silver Jubilee of the University brought all kinds of festivities over there. Trinity gave its first dance at Rauscher's that February under the management of the Washington Chapter. The Student Government song came into existence, as did the Trinity Store for the scholarship for the Blind, with Mary Day Fallon and Eileen Smith as its guardians. We had a Class Day long since deliberately planned or May fourth out of loving loyalty to 1913 and on our Senior Day we had the first fire drill at night—or its equivalent—at five a. m.; 1917 made the first daisy chain for our Class Day and thus ended four perfect years of 1915 at Trinity.

The brief letter of Eleanor McCormick, '17, flashes light on a host of memories:

In 1914 a visit of inspection from the United States Commis-

sioner of Education resulted in an A rating for Trinity. Degrees with distinction began to be conferred by the College. The completion of the swimming pool in the early part of 1917 gave athletic aspirants another outlet aside from basketball, fire drills, and 8.25 classes. And if one ever lacked activity there was always song practice. Class Day, Hallowe'en around the Well, senior caroling on the eve of the Christmas holidays, May Day, Serenade, are but a few of the cherished traditions perpetuated in song. Just as one may learn the history of a nation through its folk lore, so one may read the heart of Trinity in her songs.

The temptation to quote in full the charming chapter of memories by Marguerite Pace Corcoran, '11, and the pathetic and heroic story of the labors of Louise Moore, '15, to establish a scholarship for the Blind, must be resisted, as both articles will be found in the *Record* issues of 1925. Instead, we shall close with a few lines from a letter written to the editor of the *Trinilogue* by Mary R. Walsh, '12, summing up rather completely the spirit of this period.

Trinity in 1912 was much the same as it is now, because the real Trinity has little to do with bricks and mortar; it dwells the country over in lives and hopes. The real Trinity is unchangeable.

A unique event was the concert and the Latin play, *Idus Martiae*, written by Sister Wilfrid, then head of the Latin Department, given by the students on April 15, 1913, in compliment to Monsignor Shahan and Doctor Pace on the completion of their great work as associate editors of the Catholic Encyclopedia. It was a most happy occasion, for Trinity students are very fond of their Reverend Professors and of those two pioneers in particular, and the two great scholars, with the modesty of deep learning, were pleased and touched by the display of youthful admiration, and very appreciative of the excellent rendering of a classic drama, as well as of the gayer songs and music at the dinner which followed the performance in the hall.

In 1913 the College obtained the long-desired Rose estate, opposite our campus on Lincoln Avenue, eight and one-fifth acres



Right Reverend Thomas J. Shahan



Right Reverend Edward A. Pace

of elevated land, mostly under cultivation. There was a good brick house on the estate, containing eighteen rooms, which was renovated throughout, added to and made ready for extra dormitories and laboratories of experimental psychology. A frame house which it was hoped might be fitted up as a temporary gymnasium was pronounced unsafe, and it, as well as the dilapidated stable and outhouses, was torn down. This property, so long prayed for, was bought at length for almost half the sum at first asked for it. Another purchase, necessary to secure us from undesirably close neighborhood, was a tract of land on Michigan Avenue adjoining the campus which Sister Superior Julia had greatly desired to obtain in the original purchase of ground, but it was not then on the market. These two acquisitions secure beauty and seclusion with the integrity of the College campus for all time. Our neighbors now are the Sisters of Charity in an orphan asylum, and the Soldiers' Home, the Paulists, the Oblates, and the Dominicans. Lincoln Avenue is a true country road, without even sidewalks, and our brick house, "Graduate Hall," is the only one in long stretches of green fields north and south.

On Rosary Sunday, October 5, three of our Sisters took charge of two hundred and fifty girls in the Sunday School of St. Stephen's Church, Pennsylvania Avenue and 26th Street. Ten or twelve of the students went with them as teachers of the classes. This good work was happily continued until the Reverend Pastor opened his parochial school in 1920, of which our Sisters from North Capitol Street assumed charge. Four other Sunday Schools are attended by Sisters and students of Trinity College: Holy Rosary (Italian), Washington, and those of Langdon, Hyattsville, and Mount Ranier, in Maryland.

A reception was tendered to His Excellency Most Reverend Archbishop Bonzano, the Apostolic Delegate, on October 29. There were present his secretary, Monsignor Ceretti, and the Reverend Professors from the Catholic University. This ceremony has now become traditional, and every year gives proof of the gracious kindness of the representative of our Holy Father. Our present Apostolic Delegate, Most Reverend Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi, himself kindly set the date for his reception within a month after his arrival in Washington, March 9, 1923, and won all hearts by his fatherly kindness and gentle words of counsel.

Another annual function is the Tea at Thanksgiving time, when some six hundred friends of the students and the College assemble from four to six. The seniors are in charge and assume all responsibility for decorations and entertainment.

Shortly before Christmas in 1913 the students held their first bazaar. It was for the benefit of the Gymnasium Fund, and although it lasted but four hours and was confined entirely to themselves, it netted five hundred dollars.

The Student Government Association, referred to so often in the foregoing reminiscences, was in reality the growth of a decade. As early as 1903 the freshmen, sophomores, and juniors who made up the youthful Trinity presented a petition to the faculty for the fullest possible measure of student government. Constant effort resulted at last in a modified form thereof, for in October of 1912 the senior class organized an association with Blanche Driscoll, '13, President of the Class, as President of Student Government also, and with an Executive Board and Hall Presidents, even as now. They worked so wisely and well as to lay a solid foundation for the labors of their successors. The next year Jane Hoey, '14, was elected President of Student Government and the office was made distinct from that of class president. The Class of 1915 published the first Student Government Manual, with constitution and by-laws. Since then there has been constant growth and improvement, due to the loyalty and assiduous application of each succeeding president and the group under her.

We must pass over the lectures, visits from distinguished men, Christmas holidays, and students' retreat which filled the time until the eleventh of February, when the Annals mark a happening wholly out of the ordinary. This was the visit of Doctor P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, and Doctor Samuel Capen, expert in Higher Education, for the purpose of *rating the College*. They were accompanied by Reverend Doctor Pace, now Monsignor Pace, and the late Doctor Carrigan, then Dean of the Law School of the Catholic University. Trinity was grateful for the opportunity of having its work examined and its rank determined. These two devoted friends met the inspectors on their arrival and accompanied them from class to class for three days. They went to every room, remaining from ten min-

utes to an hour, as they wished, listening to lecture or recitation, or observing laboratory work, as the case might be. The equipment was inspected, the library visited, copies of examination papers required, and also lists of our graduates teaching in high schools or working for higher degrees in other colleges or universities. The records for all these were looked up later and in most cases they were favorable. Doctor Capen expressed himself as well pleased and satisfied with the result of his visit. In due time Doctor Claxton made his report and Trinity was given *first rank*, with a kind and business-like letter to that effect which might be printed in the year book or otherwise distributed. Twice since then there has been a rating of colleges and Trinity was again given first rank without further examination.

It may be pertinent to say here that Trinity is a member of the Association of American Colleges, the Middle Atlantic Association of Colleges, The American Council on Education, The American Association of University Women, The National Educational Association, The Catholic Educational Association, the Classical Association of the Atlantic States, the Catholic Philosophical Association, and of religious and scientific societies and movements as enumerated on the list in the Library.

The Dean of Trinity and a member of the faculty attended the meeting of the National Association of the Deans of Women held in Washington, February 22-25, 1926, where ~~there~~ was a spirited discussion on the requirements for college entrance; two Sisters, members of the faculty from the department of Mathematics, represented Trinity at the National Council of the Teachers of Mathematics, also held in Washington in February; Trinity was well represented by Jane M. Hoey, '14, at the National Collegiate World Conference held at Princeton in January, 1926; while Dorothea Sullivan, '26, President of Student Government, and Margaret McCarthy, '27, represented their College at the Annual Conference of the Women's Intercollegiate Association for Student Government, held at Wellesley College, November 12-14, 1925. At this meeting the Association voted to hold the next national conference at Trinity College, Washington, in 1926.

To return to the chronological events of 1914, Wilfrid Ward, T. A. Daly, and Honorable Maurice Francis Egan, home for a season from Denmark, were among our lecturers. Missionary zeal

was inflamed to white heat at an evening's talk to community and students by the Most Reverend Archbishop Harty of Manila on the conditions and needs of his vast diocese of two million souls. Among those who listened to him were the future charter members of the Trinity Foreign Mission Society, the ever-ready and generous Wekanduits. The senior class established the cherished custom of singing Christmas carols in the corridors the night before the departure for the holidays. We kept the tenth anniversary of the Pioneer Class, of which one feature of permanent value was the personal memoirs furnished by 1904 to the *Record* and the tributes to Trinity given to its pages by the pioneers among our Reverend Professors, of hopes fulfilled and ideals realized.

Two devoted friends of Trinity officiated at the chief functions of Commencement Week in 1914. The Right Reverend Bishop Allen of Mobile, Alabama, sang the Solemn Pontifical Mass of Baccalaureate Sunday, June 7, and the Right Reverend Bishop Garrigan came from Sioux City, Iowa, to confer the degrees, June 11, on forty seniors and four graduate students. The satin hoods of purple and gold, the College colors, were worn publicly for the first time. The Dramatic Society never surpassed their performance of that week, Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, played in the ideal setting of the South Court with a background of forest trees and under a perfect sky.

Registration Day brought nearly two hundred students, and every available room in the house was utilized to accommodate them. A quiet and busy scholastic year followed, with nothing out of the ordinary to record except that our devoted friend, Monsignor Shahan, rector of the Catholic University, was raised to the episcopacy, with the title of Bishop of Germanicopolis, and our students tendered him their congratulations and good wishes at a reception on November 24. All the Reverend Professors of Trinity and the confessors of the community and students were present and dined with the new Bishop afterwards. It was in every way a pleasant occasion.

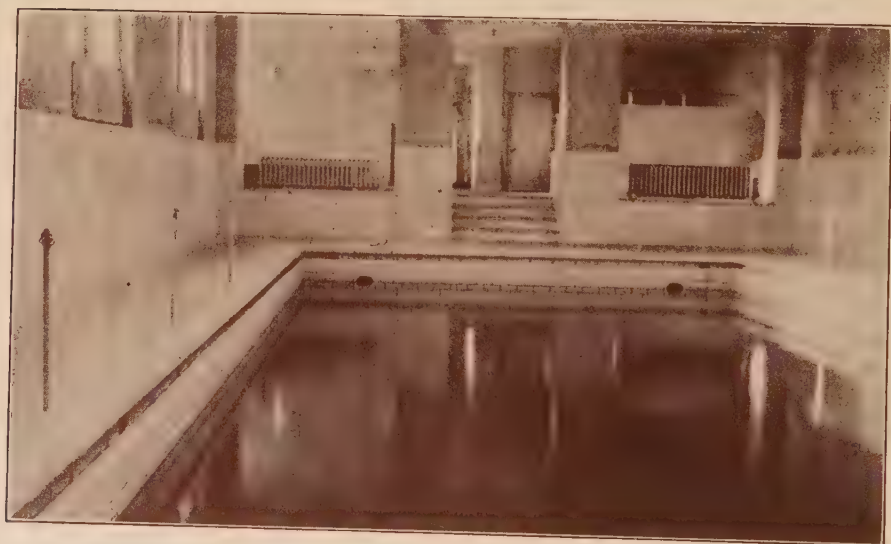
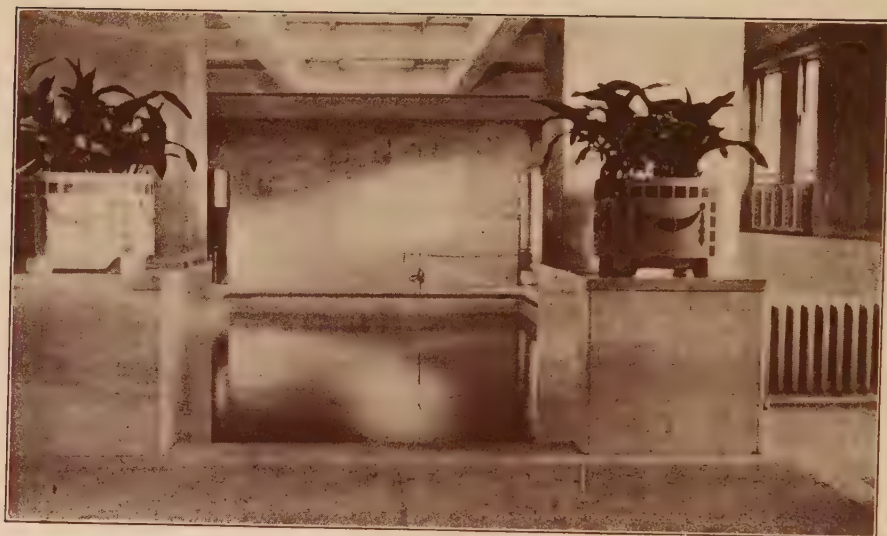
There were thirty-four seniors for degrees in June, and two for the M. A. Trinity graduated its first blind student, Louise Moore of Washington, who had done excellent work. All the members of her class had charitably assisted her by reading assign-

ments to her. In gratitude for her four happy years she has since been working to establish a scholarship for the blind. A few days after the students had left us, Bishop Shahan came to the College and in the presence of the assembled community conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on our dear Sister Antoinette Marie; no one dreaming how soon God was to call her to receive the eternal reward of her labors.

Bishop Shahan came later to confer the same degree on Sister Odilia and accompanied our Most Reverend Archbishop when he conferred it on Sister Wilfrid, each time with cordial congratulations and a learned little discourse on the origin or value of the Ph. D. By request of the Archbishop, Sister Marie Louis attended the commencement at the Catholic University in order to receive her Ph. D. in public, in 1924. It was during the period now under consideration that the University conferred for the first time the doctor's degree on a Trinity student, Miriam Loughran Rooney, '17.

The next two years record few events out of the ordinary. At the close of August, 1916, we welcomed one hundred and fifty members of the Ohio Federation of Notre Dame Alumnae, who came to meet the delegates from all our academies in the East and discuss with them the project of a national federation. They spent a very pleasant week at the College, met in friendly council, and eventually brought their plans to a happy conclusion. Later on, the graduates of our high schools in Massachusetts were also admitted to membership. While in Washington the delegates were entertained and shown the sights by our kind friends in the city, and especially the members of the Alumnae Association of Notre Dame, North Capitol Street.

For some time the Alumnae Association of the College had been collecting funds for a gymnasium which would be their gift to Trinity. They wished to begin with the part of the building which seemed most necessary, the swimming pool. This was the more possible because it would be a projection from the main structure. Work was accordingly begun in the summer of 1916 and on the seventeenth of the following January everything was in readiness for the opening. On that afternoon Doctor Kerby blessed the building, and the simple religious ceremony was followed by an exhibition of all kinds of swimming feats by experts among the students who were eager to try the new pool. It was



The Swimming Pool

pronounced perfect in all its details. The water—sixty thousand gallons in all—is enclosed in a tiled space thirty-two by sixty-two feet, four feet deep at one end and seven feet at the other. Overhead is a large skylight of opaque glass, and round about are marble walks leading to the shower-baths, dressing-rooms, drying-rooms, manicuring parlor and lockers, and to a beautiful sun-parlor, all casement windows looking east and south over the campus. This building is of Port Deposit granite, cost twenty-five thousand dollars, and is free of debt; all students have enjoyed the advantages of the pool, as swimming is prescribed for the sophomores and freshmen. With tennis, hockey, baseball, and basketball, it likewise provides healthful amusement for the upper classes.

On the seventh of April this year (Good Friday), the United States declared war against Germany. Great excitement prevailed in Washington; for the declaration was followed by a call for enlistment and then the drafting of men throughout the country. The Federal City became the scene of intense activity, thousands flocking here from all parts of the country to engage in war work. The clerical force of every department of the government was tremendously augmented and new departments were created. Our students, eager to do their bit, spent all their free time knitting for the soldiers and sailors, and followed a course in First Aid, so as to be prepared for Red Cross work. Seven of the leading physicians of Washington came out to the College twice a week to give lectures and demonstrations. These very interesting courses were taken by several of the Sisters as well as the students. At the end, each doctor conducted an examination and certificates were awarded to those who had successfully completed the requirements.

During the Easter Week of 1917 the Association of Collegiate Alumnae held their annual convention in Washington, for the first time, and as Trinity is a member of the Association permission was asked and readily granted to have their Conference Day at the College. College Presidents, Deans, and professors therefore, to the number of two hundred and fifty, representing all the women's colleges of first grade in the country, met at Trinity on April 12. Of necessity, classes were omitted for the day, but assignments of reading were given, and the seniors formed a reception committee and made themselves generally useful to our guests, checking coats, serving at luncheon, etc., an important factor in

the perfect arrangements for order. Our dean and several of the teachers attended various conferences and were called on to express their opinions on topics under discussion. The Conference of Deans was said to be the largest seen for many years. The meetings were finished in time for an inspection of the College and a visit to the Catholic University, where all were charmed by Bishop Shahan's gracious hospitality. The Bishop met the Association again that evening, for he represented Trinity at the banquet held in one of the chief hotels of the city, was given the place of honor at the table, and responded in his faultless manner to the toast, "Trinity College." Mrs. L. J. Grogan, '05, represented our alumnae at the banquet. Since that time, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae has opened and maintained a fine club house in Washington for its members who may be in the city, and the Trinity College Alumnae Association has furnished one of the guest rooms.

At the Commencement of 1917 the A.B. was conferred upon forty-seven students, three received the M.A., and degrees with distinction were conferred for the first time. Notice of this intention had been given two years before and eight seniors had satisfactorily fulfilled the conditions then drawn up for meriting a *cum laude*. The *magna cum laude* was also reached by some students in following years.

A unique event of that vacation was the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of our dear Sister Anne Madeleine, head of the Department of French Language and Literature since the opening of the College and at that time at her post in active duty. There were three Masses, a beautiful sermon by the Reverend Francis P. Lyons, C. S. P., Solemn Benediction, with the blessing also of our Holy Father, and in between, all the joys of community life. The next morning Bishop Shahan came to say Mass for the dear Jubilarian and the evening brought another Solemn Benediction. Sister was affectionately and generously remembered by her former pupils, two of them indeed bringing their little daughters a day's journey from east to west, to present baskets of fruit and flowers and to recite verses.

The registration of the September of 1917 reached the three hundred mark; all in the regular classes, for all others had been excluded as soon as accommodations became limited.

The war was brought vividly home to us by a visit from Commandant Requin of the French Army, an instructor at the War College, who lectured to the community and students on conditions in Europe. A film was displayed which had been prepared for the War College and shown nowhere else in the country.

The war was always with us in those years. Food conservation was taught in theory and practice. Reports of supplies had to be sent from time to time to the Government; meat, butter, sugar, flour, and other staple articles rationed; Liberty Bonds were bought by all who could afford them, War Savings Stamps and Thrift Cards by others; charities of every kind flourished, and to obtain money for materials boxes were placed in the dean's office and the Student Government Office for contributions, while little entertainments in the gym were frequent and well patronized. It was thought better to help as generously as they could all appeals rather than concentrate on one branch of work or phase of charity. In the drive for the United War Charities in 1918 our students pledged thirty-six hundred dollars. The class of 1918 gave up the usual play, concert, and Class Day of Commencement Week in order to curtail all unnecessary expenses. Baccalaureate Sunday was observed with the customary Solemn Pontifical Mass, and the ceremony of conferring of degrees was unchanged, as it could hardly be simpler. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons conferred degrees upon fifty-two students in 1918. As soon as the house was vacated we had to accept for board and lodging twenty-six young women, Government workers, because of the strain upon housing conditions in the District. We had expected a much larger number, but at the last hour other places were found.

The epidemic of influenza in the fall of 1918 was a part of the war. It broke out in the city and the College soon after the students' return. In all there were eighty-eight cases, and to care for so many it was necessary to convert some of the class-rooms into hospital wards. Classes had to be suspended for a fortnight, and strict quarantine was established. Good physicians were in attendance, but only one night nurse could be obtained; the Sisters took up the work and their services were blessed by God. No case developed complications and only two Sisters were stricken. A circular letter of reassurance was sent to all the parents, enclosing a medical statement from the physician in charge.

This unwonted experience was hardly over when Trinity took its happy share in the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Episcopacy of our beloved Cardinal Gibbons. The students tendered him a reception and at its close His Eminence met at a dinner in his honor all the Reverend Professors and the Chaplains of Trinity. We had visits also from all the French, Belgian, and English ecclesiastics sent to bear him the greetings of the bishops in their respective countries. These included Monsignor Maurice Emmanuel Carton de Wiart, canon of the diocese of Namur and secretary to Cardinal Bourne; Monsignor Keating, bishop of Northampton, now the first archbishop of Liverpool; Monsignor Baudrillart, rector of the Institut Catholique, Paris; Monsignor Julien, bishop of Arras. The Abbé Charles Guilmart, his vicar general, who accompanied him, returned a few days later to show us films of the devastated region of Arras. The Sisters had their own reception for Cardinal Gibbons in November. He was as a father in the midst of his children, and we had a delightful hour listening to reminiscences of his early days as a bishop and to his contrasts of the state of the country and social life then and now.

The next offering of congratulations and good wishes, April 1, 1919, had in it the farewell to a valued member of our faculty for many years, the Right Reverend William Turner, D. D., the newly consecrated Bishop of Buffalo. We lost indeed his priestly presence and his fine courses in Philosophy, but we have not lost our friend and father, who has given many proofs since then of his faithful remembrance of Trinity College.

The *Record* of November, 1919, has two pages of In Memoriam, marking the passing of two founders of Trinity. Right Reverend Bishop Garrigan died in his episcopal home, Sioux City, Iowa, on October 14, in his eightieth year. He left the impress of a noble man, a devoted priest, a builder of the Kingdom of God, in two dioceses, Springfield, Massachusetts, scene of his earlier labors; Sioux City, Iowa, of which he was first bishop; and in the Catholic University and Trinity College.

The second notice is brief. Sister Anne Madeleine passed to her reward on June 23, after a long and painful illness, borne with heroic courage and cheerfulness. Yielding to her own request, the *Record* gave no review of her long and useful life, nor any tribute

such as would naturally come from the hearts of those who knew what her life of fifty years of teaching meant as an influence and inspiration. Her Sisters in religion and her pupils during half a century never cease love's grateful task of outlining in memory the strong personality of a great lady, a great teacher, a great religious, always equal to the demands of occasion and duty, nor their prayers that Heaven may recompense a hundredfold the good she accomplished.

The September of 1919 brought the largest registration we yet had had—with a total in the four classes of three hundred and fifty. Of this number four were from France and one from Belgium. Two others from France had been in the graduating class in June, and the succession continued for several years. All these were earnest and gifted students, and some of them have rendered valuable assistance in the French Department.

The large number of students necessitated using as a dormitory the brick building on Lincoln Avenue which had been enlarged and renovated to serve as an infirmary. Twenty-five students were lodged in its pleasant little rooms, and as several of them were graduate students they gave it the name of Graduate Hall, which it has borne ever since. Two Sisters lodged there as supervisors. The pretty chapel which had been arranged for the infirmary became the house of Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament and one of the Paulist Fathers from their House of Studies said Mass every morning.

The most important event of that year was the visit of the King and Queen of Belgium, who were at the time making a tour of the United States and receiving the highest honors the country could bestow. The Catholic University intended giving the degree of LL.D. to King Albert, and Bishop Shahan suggested that Trinity College confer upon Queen Elizabeth the degree of Doctor of Letters. There was a peculiar appropriateness in it, since the Mother-House of Notre Dame is in Belgium, and so Her Majesty said when graciously accepting the proffered honor and sanctioning the arrangements of time and place. The degree was conferred on the afternoon of October 30. A very large audience attended and the following friends of the College were present on the platform: His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons; His Excellency, the Apostolic



The Queen of Belgium

Delegate; Bishop O'Connell of Richmond; Bishop Corrigan of Baltimore; Bishop Shahan; and all the Reverend Doctors from the Catholic University who are on the Trinity Faculty. As all these dignitaries wore their distinctive robes of office, it made a gorgeous display of color in contrast to the white dresses of the younger classes and the black caps and gowns of the seniors. The royal party was welcomed to Trinity by Sister Superior in the vestibule, then passing between the lines of the Knights of Mount St. Sepulchre, the King and the Crown Prince entered the auditorium first, escorted to the stage by the President of the Student Government Association and the President of the Senior Class, one bearing a beautiful silk Belgian flag, the other the glorious Stars and Stripes. The King and Prince Leopold ascended the platform, paid their respects to the Cardinal and to the Apostolic Delegate, then, not to detract anything from the honor to be paid the Queen, they withdrew.

The Queen entered with her suite to the strains of a march played by the College orchestra. The ceremony of conferring the degree was very simple. Bishop Shahan made an address to welcome Her Majesty to Trinity in the name of its President and Faculty. Cardinal Gibbons followed in a brief speech, recalling to the Queen their former meetings in Brussels, and presented the parchment, which, arising, she advanced toward His Eminence to receive. The Doctor's hood was then placed over her shoulders. This was of heavy black silk, lined with the College colors, purple and gold, and had a collar of white velvet. The Queen responded graciously to the Cardinal's remarks, speaking in a clear voice, very slowly and distinctly. It was her only public utterance in America. The President of the Student Government and the President of the Senior Class stepped forward and presented Her Majesty with a bouquet of American Beauty roses and a purse of gold for the Belgian orphans. The Belgian national air, *La Brabanconne*, was sung in chorus by the entire student body at the close.

When the ceremony was over the Queen visited the Art Gallery and the Library, and then, before entering her motor—President Wilson's own motor—she planted a sprig of ivy near the College door, inviting Cardinal Gibbons to do the same, which he smilingly did, and she posed with him and the Senior Class for

a photographer. The royal party went directly to the White House, where they were to take tea with President and Mrs. Wilson. The numerous and distinguished visitors took occasion to inspect the College, many of them seeing it for the first time.

When with pardonable pride in their distinction, the Class of 1920 asked leave, some months later, to dedicate the *Trinilogue* to the Queen, Her Majesty not only gave a generous permission, but also sent her latest picture autographed and framed. In the December of 1925, at an audience with the Mother General of the Sisters of Notre Dame and the Superiors and delegated students of the Training Colleges of Bastogne and Antwerp, the Queen, after thanking them for the congratulations offered on the occasion of the Silver Wedding Anniversary of the Belgian sovereigns, recalled in detail her visit to Trinity College and the honors paid her, and said it was one of her pleasantest memories of America.



PART IV



1920-1926

Wisdom is justified by her children.

· ST. MATTHEW 11:19



*Progress, man's distinctive mark alone,
Not God's, and not the beasts'; God is,
they are:*

Man partly is, and wholly hopes to be.

BROWNING

An Historical Sketch of Trinity College

1920-1926



HE vacation months of 1920 were eventful. In August, Trinity gave a home for five days to fifty young ladies, delegates to the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade, which was held that year at the Catholic University. The Trinity Foreign Mission Society made a good showing at the Convention, the ever-ready and ingenious Wekanduit Bureau decorating the hall with a display of its suggestive and artistic posters. Two of its members, moreover, Alexandrine Acerboni, '19, now Sister Mary Augustine, Helper of the Holy Souls, and Dorothy Naumann, '20, read practical papers on ways and means of helping the missions. The zeal of all had been inflamed earlier in the year by a visit from Mother Mary Joseph, foundress and first superior of the Missionary Sisters of St. Dominic at Maryknoll, and her very interesting and practical talk on the part college girls might take in spreading the faith among the heathen.

Washington had a Conference of Catholic Charities in September, and Trinity gave hospitality in Graduate Hall to thirty of the delegates, secular ladies, the larger body, composed of religious, being entertained at the Catholic University. All of them visited the College. A little out of the chronological order we may record here the most memorable of all such gatherings to which Trinity was privileged to offer hospitality. This was a Conference of the Catholic Hospital Association held at the Catholic University in the June of 1922. Of the four hundred and more religious in attendance one hundred and twenty-five lodged at Trinity for five days. They represented twelve religious orders, each with a distinctive costume; yet all countenances bore the same seal of their beneficent work, set in lines of holy sympathy and peaceful helpfulness.

The committee chosen to award the decision in the contest for the new Trinity College Song with Miss Cecilia Kelly, '07, a supervisor of music in the public schools, chairman, made its report in the summer of 1920. The successful competitors were the two gifted sisters, Eleanor McCormick, '17, and Katherine McCormick, '21. Their separate songs were combined by the committee. How hearts throb at the swelling refrain:

"Trinity, our lips are praising you,
Trinity, our hearts are loving you,
Trinity, our lives are living you,
Our Trinity."

The music was written later by Miss Kelly.

On the last day of August, Sister Catherine Aloysius, after nine years of devoted service as President of Trinity College, was transferred to Notre Dame, East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, for a well-earned rest. She was succeeded in office by Sister Raphael of the Sacred Heart, who had been on the College faculty since the beginning, first as head of the Greek Department, and later as organizer and head of the Department of General Biology.

Registration Day was the twenty-first of September, and three hundred and seventy-five students were enrolled. Many freshmen were turned away for lack of accommodations. The need of another hall of residence became very serious, and as it could be erected only through the aid of our alumnae and friends, plans for a "drive" long in consideration, were put into execution. The campaign then launched, known as "The Building and Endowment Fund," has gone on successfully to the present time. Never contemplated as a "whirlwind," it has so far confined its activities to students past and present and will make no general appeal until self-help has been exhausted.

New courses added to the curriculum in the September of 1920 and the years immediately preceding were: Italian, Right Reverend Monsignor Filippo Bernardini, D. D.; Gaelic and Irish History, Doctor Joseph Dunn; Clinical Psychology as well as Experimental Educational Psychology, Reverend Thomas V. Moore, Ph. D., M. D.; Applied Sociology, Reverend John O'Grady, Ph. D.

The years have robbed us of some of the Reverend Professors named in these pages and have given us others. Death has called Doctor Shields, Doctor Aiken, and Monsignor Grannan. Monsignor Pace was obliged to resign his post of Professor of Philosophy in 1924 after serving in that office since the opening of the college. Doctor Dubray is at the head of the Seminary of New Orleans, and Doctor Turner is the beloved Bishop of Buffalo. Doctor McCormick is engrossed in the great work of the Sisters' College. He has been replaced in the Education department at Trinity by Reverend

Frank Cassidy, Ph. D. Doctor Shields' courses in the Philosophy of Education and the Psychology of Education have been taken by the Reverend Edward Jordan, S. T. D. The Reverend George W. Johnson, Ph. D., came to the Department for courses in Principles and Methods in Secondary Education and in School Administration. The Reverend Crocianus Capellino, O. P., S. T. D., Ph. D., joined the Department of Italian; the Reverend Patrick W. Browne, S. T. D., that of History; and the Reverend Donald W. MacLean, Ph. D., that of Political Science.

In the meantime plans were maturing for a great work to be undertaken by the community, the erection of a suitable College chapel. For nearly twenty years the temporary chapels had been too small to admit the students and the Sisters together, so all services had to be duplicated. Even the students were uncomfortably crowded at Sunday Mass, when not another place could be arranged. A fund for building the College chapel was begun as early as 1905 by Sister Georgiana and Sister Julia of the Passion continued the work. Sister Catherine Aloysius took the matter very much to heart; so that when she left Trinity in 1920 the encouraging sum of fifty thousand dollars was available for this purpose. One of the first permissions given by our Reverend Mother Maria Julianne during her visit in February, 1921, was to proceed with the work with all speed. Other necessary authorizations having been obtained, ground was broken on the feast of Saint Joseph, March 19, 1921. The first sod was turned by the Right Reverend Bishop Shahan, in the presence of the students, the community, and our Reverend Professors; then the President, the Dean, and the president of each class in turn removed a shovelful of earth. With the more ample ceremony of the ritual, the corner stone was laid on Baccalaureate Sunday, June 3, by Bishop Shahan, assisted by Bishop Feehan of Fall River, Mass., and a large number of the clergy. The community, students, and friends of the College filled the whole space of the excavation, which had been boarded and provided with seats. The liturgical singing was done by a choir of seminarians from the Oblate House of Studies. Knights of Mount St. Sepulchre in their beautiful costume guided and guarded the concourse of participants and onlookers. The blessings and prayers took about half an hour, and then for the same space of time Bishop Shahan spoke out of the fulness of his heart, re-



Laying the Corner Stone of Notre Dame Chapel

counting the trials and difficulties of the beginnings of the College, the courage and high purpose of its founders, the blessings God had bestowed on their toils and sacrifices, the joy at the foundation of the much-needed chapel, and concluded by begging generous assistance for its successful completion. Description of the chapel is reserved for the great day of the dedication.

In February our Reverend Mother Maria Julienne had made her first visit to Trinity College. The students tendered her a reception and concert on the sixth, at seven in the evening. Miss Charlotte Hogan, President of the Student Government Association, made an address of welcome, to which Reverend Mother responded briefly and appreciatively in French. The next day all parts of the College were visited and much pleasure expressed at the massive building, the bright class-rooms, laboratories, residence halls, and the Art Gallery.

Reverend Mother and her party went to Baltimore to pay their respects to our venerable Cardinal Gibbons. The state of his health gave no hope of seeing him, but he desired them to come to his room and they knelt for what they felt would be his last blessing. His Eminence spoke for some minutes to them in French, recalling early days at Trinity and the courage of Sister Superior Julia, his happiness in the good work done by Trinity College, and his hopes for its future. A few weeks later, the twenty-fourth of March, Holy Thursday, Trinity's oldest and best friend, her father and counselor, was called to his reward exceeding great. The main entrance of the College was heavily draped in black and remained so until after the funeral. Sister Superior and Sister Mary, the Dean, attended the Solemn Requiem Mass for him in the Cathedral of Baltimore; there were no classes at the funeral hour; and all the students attended a Requiem Mass for His Eminence in the College chapel.

Among the lectures, concerts, and plays which robbed life of routine in those months, nothing is more memorable than the presentation of Monsignor Benson's *The Upper Room* by the Dramatic Society. So impressive was the drama in action and setting that there were three repetitions for invited audiences during the Lenten season.

The class historian of 1922 in *The Trinilogue* gives a picture of experiences within the College which might fit any year. It is the

routine which is not sameness of class-room and campus. We are told gravely that in their sophomore year their schedule resembled a time-table for the Union Station, yet it was an elevating feeling to write home that one had a course in Philosophy under Doctor Dubray, that she was delving into a college science, that the course in argumentation was pretty stiff, that she went to the Library of Congress to consort with other great debaters, such as senators, congressmen, judges, and the like. In 1921 she learned how to read and write poetry, and on Blue Monday, after she had done seven-eighths of the assignment, she was called on for the other eighth. But she came to something at last, as witness "The Trinity Book of Verse." From the windows of the South Wing she saw the lights from the Monument and Capitol which told that Harding was elected, and in due time she went to the city to see his inauguration. Perhaps it was having so great a jurist as Mr. Taft made Chief Justice that gave her an interest in law, for she followed courses in Parliamentary and in Business Law, and spoke learnedly of torts, contracts, and property personal.

Class Days took on the form of tradition about this time. March 17 had always been kept green by the class of that color. February 14 was naturally chosen by the "reds," the class of 1916 being the first to celebrate formally. Later Columbus Day was chosen by the "blues" and May 4 by the "yellows." The traditions now include decorating the Well in some distinctive manner, singing special songs at breakfast and dinner, and presenting an original play or musical comedy in the evening. An open discussion was held this present year on the advisability of retaining class days with or without modifications. A referendum revealed a desire on the part of the students to continue the customs of class day with very little change.

The year ran its course and at last came a commencement week that was of unusual interest. First of all, the class whose going forth was celebrated was the largest thus far graduated from any Catholic college for women in America. In 1904, when degrees were first conferred at Trinity, there were sixteen to receive them: in 1921 there were eighty-five, with some five hundred degrees to represent the intervening years. Yet it was not for numbers alone that Trinity was proud and glad, but rather that of this number seven won their degree *magna cum laude* and one *cum*

laude, which bespeaks unremitting labor suitably rewarded. On Baccalaureate Sunday the Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by the Right Reverend Bishop Feehan, of Fall River, Mass., whose ward was among the graduates. The preacher was the Right Reverend Monsignor Pace, and his theme was Peace, to be brought about by the disarmament of hearts, the spirit of forgiveness taught us by our Divine Savior by word and example. It was a Christian rendering of the Disarmament Conference, recently held in Washington, and may be found in full in the June number of the *Record* of that year.

Thursday brought the climax of the week, the conferring of degrees by His Excellency the Most Reverend John Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate. Bishop Shahan and Bishop Feehan, likewise in episcopal robes, and all our Reverend Professors, each in his distinctive garb of office, were in attendance. Trinity is fortunate in her friends, we often say, because they have continued with her from the beginning. So it was pleasant to have Doctor Kerby in his old office of making the introductory remarks, a brief history of the College year; and Monsignor Pace to introduce the candidates for degrees in their academic groups. Enthusiasm waxed high as one by one the coveted parchments were received and the candidate, turning to her classmates, made the symbolic change of direction in the tassel of her cap. The speaker of the day was Honorable Timothy S. Hogan, Attorney-General of Ohio, whose daughter Charlotte, a *magna cum laude*, had been President of the Student Government Association. He gave a beautiful address, and everyone was touched by his tender insistence on the gratitude due to parents who had given their daughters these four happy and fruitful years at the cost of labor and sacrifice. Archbishop Bonzano also spoke briefly in his amiable and saintly way before giving the blessing. With the singing of the great anthem of praise to the Blessed Trinity, traditional at the College, the function concluded, and the great week was over. Before leaving the subject, we might say that Miss Hogan has since been admitted to the bar in Ohio, and is a member of the law firm of her father and brothers.

The vacation of 1921 was a time of losses to the community of Trinity. The entire staff of Saint Martin's Parish School, eight in number, who had lived at the College for seven years, was trans-



Reverend William J. Kerby, S. T. D.

ferred to our convent on North Capitol Street, which would be more convenient during the years they had yet to wait for their present beautiful little convent on T Street. In early July we learned that our dear Sister Mary, a foundation stone of Trinity and for seventeen years its Dean, was to be relieved of the charge she had filled with such zeal, charity, and utter devotedness. After a visit to our convents in California, she was to be superior of the home of her childhood and early religious life, Mount Notre Dame, Reading, Ohio. She is now President of Emmanuel College, Boston. The news of her departure from Trinity was communicated by circular to the students and was an unexpected and heavy blow. Many a one wrote to say how keenly she felt the loss of her sincere friend, her loving counsellor, her Trinity mother. An echo of these lamentations came from the alumnae in all parts of the country. "I am glad our years at Trinity were not under Student Government, however successful this mode of government may be," wrote Marguerite Pace Corcoran, '11. "We had such a fine, unregenerate feeling, tempered and modified by our real love for Trinity and her interests. There was something wholesome in not feeling too virtuous, however misguided we may have been ethically. Could ever a Dean have been more beloved than our own Sister Mary, whose monumental job it was to govern us single-handed?"

Nobody could take up the burden as laid down by Sister Mary, to whom its weight had been a gradual increase. Her work was therefore divided as follows: Sister Mary Isabelle was appointed Dean; Sister Berchmans Julia, assistant, or Dean of Studies; Sister Odilia, registrar. Sister Mary Isabelle had been for nineteen years at the head of the Department of Chemistry and while building it up to high efficiency had won the love of all her students. She was cordially welcomed as Dean, filled the office for three busy years and then went to Emmanuel College, Boston. Her place as Dean was taken in 1924 by Sister Wilfrid du Sacré Coeur (Elsie M. Parsons, of the class of 1904), and the appointment was naturally a source of pride and pleasure to the alumnae.

During the summer four Trinitarians had the happiness of making their vows as Sisters of Notre Dame, one entered the novitiate and another the postulate. Six others were called to the life of the cloister in the orders of the Sacred Heart, the Holy Child, the Cenacle, Providence, Mercy, and the Good Shepherd.

The registration of students in September showed the usual full house, with the upper classes so large that only eighty-five freshmen could be accepted. The graduate students numbered six, two of them being for the Ph. D. as successors to Trinity's first, Miriam Loughran Rooney, '17, who had taken her Ph. D. in June, for work mainly in sociology. The number of day students was fifty-seven, the largest we had yet had. The Anna Hanson Dorsey Scholarships were in operation and the competition for them had brought Trinity to the notice of many other fine scholars.

The first social function of the new scholastic year was an informal reception tendered to the delegates of The National Catholic Woman's Conference, in session in Washington during the second week of October. About five hundred accepted the invitation to a tea at Trinity. The seniors in cap and gown, helped the Sisters to receive and entertain the visitors and show them the principal points of interest about the College. Some of the ladies had daughters or nieces among the students, others had never seen the place before, and all were highly interested and pleased with what they saw and heard.

A few days after there was a lecture of unusual appropriateness and timeliness, when the Reverend Michael Earls, S. J., spoke of his friend of many years, Miss Louise Imogen Guiney, whose sweet voice had been stilled just the year before. Father Earls read several of her poems and made his appreciative comments. At the conclusion he presented to the College library the autographed copy of *Happy Ending* which he had used. Secured between its covers are some of her precious letters. It may be of interest to say that the library has several of Miss Guiney's sonnets in the original manuscripts and an autographed presentation copy of the privately issued "R. L. S." A lecture by Miss Bangs, of New York, on Alfred Noyes; a concert by the gifted Hilger Sisters; a visit of many students to Arlington to witness the impressive ceremony of the Burial of the Unknown Soldier, with Bishop Shahan offering prayer; and a reception of eighty new members into the Sodality of the Immaculate Conception, are among the events chronicled before the Christmas holidays.

On that same eighth of December, the new Archbishop of Baltimore, the Most Reverend Michael J. Curley, D. D., who had been installed the week before, paid his first visit to the community



The Most Reverend Michael J. Curley

of Trinity College. We knew at once that God had given us a good friend and kind father to replace our beloved Cardinal Gibbons. The Archbishop kindly set the date for a reception by the students, the ninth of January. So there was great activity in musical circles after the return from the Christmas holidays. The performers were rewarded by His Grace's generous tribute of praise, and all were impressed by his eloquent setting-forth in language suave and choice but directly to the point, of the ideals, duties, and opportunities of Catholic young women.

From the calendar of the next few months we select two announcements: "February 23. Talk by Doctor Miriam Loughran, '17." This is Trinity's first Ph. D., at that time engaged in Social Research Work, which formed the subject of her discourse. "May 6. Talk by Miss Bertha Strootman, '10, on Women in the Profession of Law." Miss Strootman is a successful lawyer in Buffalo. These talks were the first of a series given by the Alumnae Association. In March the students listened to the Reverend John B. De-launey, C. S. C., who was for a short time professor of French and had lectured on The Evolution of the French Novel, but who now spoke on the missions in Bengal, whither he was about to sail. At the annual St. Patrick's Day concert the students sang for the first time the new College song already mentioned. Senator David I. Walsh was one of the lecturers during April. On May 17 the seniors were received by Mrs. Harding at the White House.

At the Commencement of 1922 the Most Reverend Archbishop Curley conferred degrees on seventy-four students. Four graduate students received the degree of Master of Arts and one of Doctor of Philosophy. This last had come two years before as a postulant of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Monroe, Michigan, and a few weeks after receiving her Ph. D. she was admitted to the novitiate and given the name of Sister Mary. Later she elaborated the research work she had been doing at Trinity, testing the moral perceptions of children in the grades, and she has since expounded it in sociological articles in magazines and before large audiences of educators.

The summer months record nothing that need swell the pages of this history. Its little events all led up to the reopening of College on September twentieth. Professor Barnes, supervisor of

music in the public schools, began in early October a course in music for students desiring to teach that branch in school. Some graduates of Trinity were already successfully doing so. Zeal for the Building and Endowment Fund ran sufficiently high to be the motive of many Friday night parties and entertainments. None of these, however, could compare in results with the very enjoyable County Fair of the Wekanduits, wherein they gathered three hundred and seventy-five dollars for the Foreign Missions. It was in November that we had the pleasure of welcoming our good friend, Doctor Maurice Francis Egan, for the first of a series of talks on the Drama, the most charming of his informal lectures. Mr. Frederick Paulding spoke on various American writers of the later national period.

On December 15, our Reverend Mother Maria Julianne, Superior General, made her second visit to the College and remained two weeks. On the seventeenth the students gave her a reception. The president of each class presented the members one by one; then all repaired to the auditorium for a short musical programme. There was an address in French by Miss Helen Ormond, '23, President of the Student Government Association, whose pronunciation was so good as to make her Belgian listeners think she was French. Reverend Mother responded in that tongue, expounding briefly the counsels: *Aimez le vrai; aimez le beau; aimez le bien*; and thanking them for their good wishes and the generous offering of gold hidden in roses.

The seniors sang their Christmas carols on December 18, eve of the departure for home. The presence of Reverend Mother and her companions made very happy holidays for the community, and the great feast was kept with all the more joy and gratitude because it was to be the last Christmas in the temporary chapel. There was Midnight Mass, the Mass of the Angels, two more Masses in the morning, and Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament all day. This was closed by Solemn Benediction in the evening. A surpliced choir of Paulist clerics, trained by Father Finn, gave a perfect rendering of the liturgical hymns.

The lists of events in the February, April, and June numbers of the *Record* of 1923 are not very long. Plays were given by the senior and the sophomore members of the Dramatic Society and one by the freshmen on their Class Day. There were extra class-

room lectures by Reverend Doctor Pace, Reverend Doctor Ryan, and Doctor James J. Walsh. There were two memorable receptions. The first, on April 25, was tendered by the Girl Scout Leaders of the District of Columbia to Mrs. Nicholas Brady of New York, and was fittingly held at Trinity, where Mrs. Brady had been instrumental in establishing a course in Girl Scout Leadership, still zealously functioning. The second reception on May 9, dated by his choice, was to the Most Reverend Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi, successor to Cardinal Bonzano as Apostolic Delegate to the United States. He was the more appreciative, kind, and fatherly in his brief address to "My dear children," as his engagements would not allow of his coming during commencement week.

In the meantime through winter and summer, work had been going on surely if slowly on the new chapel. We had seen with gratification the snow-white walls arising, the red-tiled roof laid on, the lantern of the dome finished, the angel wardens pictured in the windows of the dome, the interior made a maze of scaffolding, consignments of precious marbles arriving from Italy, with Briar Hill stone from Ohio. In the spring of 1923, operations could be hastened, and by the first of May we were assured that a fine auditorium for commencement exercises would be ready in the basement. There was no disappointment in its appearance. From its terrazzo floor, a few feet below ground level, to its high rows of casement windows, it was spacious, airy, and inviting. Comfortable new chairs and a large stage with ante-rooms fitted it for spectators and performers.

Commencement week showed a little variation from the customary order. The new place of assembly was in requisition for the Senior play and for Class Day. The daisy chain and the processions across the wide lawn, first for the programme and afterwards for the planting of the ivy, were very effective in the perfect weather. On Sunday the College hall was fitted up for the last time as a chapel. His Grace the Most Reverend Archbishop Curley came on Monday, again to the new auditorium, to confer degrees on ninety-two candidates. Of these eighty-seven were for the Bachelor of Arts, two for Bachelor of Letters, and one for Bachelor of Science. Three won the distinction of *Magna cum laude* and five *cum laude*. Erin Samson, Trinity, '22, and Germaine

Gallois, A. B., St. Joseph's College, '22, received the degree of Master of Arts.

The summer vacation of 1923 was a busy one at Trinity. It had been suggested by our Reverend Mother General that as soon as the basement of the new chapel was finished it be used as a chapel for the students until the upper part of the structure should be completed. Our most Reverend Archbishop approved of this arrangement and made the further most welcome recommendation,—that there be under the College roof a Domestic Chapel exclusively for the community. Work on these chapels was at once begun. On the third of August the last Mass was said in the old chapel. In the afternoon the Blessed Sacrament was carried to the Domestic Chapel, where Benediction was given and Our Lord took up His abode in the Tabernacle. This beautiful room, which had once been the Social Hall and later an English class-room is peaceful and secluded at the end of the long corridor and is now shut off by screen doors. The first Mass was said there the next morning by the Reverend Lewis O'Hern, C. S. P., rector of the Apostolic Mission House. In the new students' chapel the stage was converted into a sanctuary and the ante-rooms into sacristies. The first Mass was said there by the Reverend Doctor Kerby on September 22. About fifty students were present and as many Sisters. These students had come before registration day to take entrance examinations.

All the month of August a score of workmen had been busy in the vacated chapel, preparing it for the long-contemplated change into a library. Then the books were removed from the rooms upstairs and arranged on the new shelves, three rooms en suite having been added to the former chapel as indispensable. There is now a reading room, seventy by fifty feet, giving ample space for twenty-six bookcases, thirteen large tables, and the necessary number of chairs; a room for books of general reference; one for history and biography, and one for the languages. This is the part of the house built by our ever dear Sister Superior Julia, and everything speaks of her. The carved oak fire-place in which she took pride and which had to be so long hidden behind the altar is now seen in its beauty once more. The three rooms that had housed the books were given up to classes.

October brought meetings and also memorable gifts. The



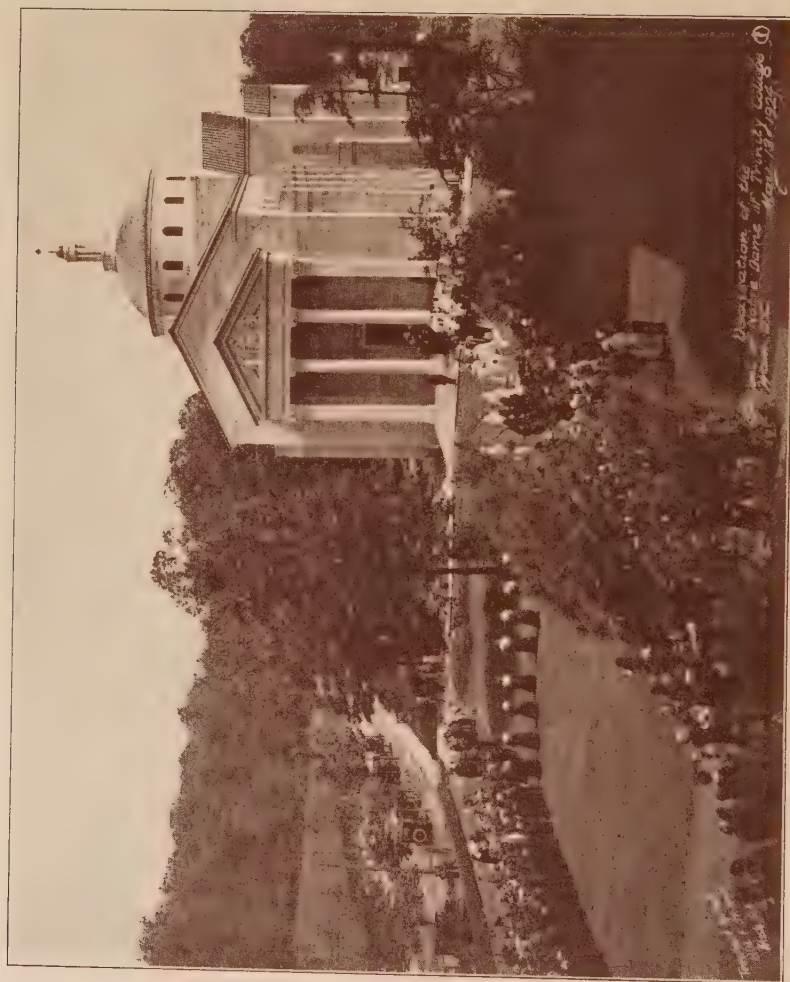
The Library

League of Catholic Women in convention in the city, visited Trinity. The officers of the National Federation of Notre Dame Alumnae, with Miss Mary Barr of Boston, president, met at Trinity to examine the pictured plans of the high altar for the chapel, and deliberate on securing the twenty-seven thousand dollars that would make it the Federation's gift to Notre Dame and the College. These plans met with such cordial approval that they worked out quickly and successfully. The ladies of the Auxiliary Board of Regents met to present the fine altar railing, valued at three thousand five hundred dollars and already received from Italy.

The officers of the Building and Endowment Fund had many meetings in October and November, Jane Hoey, '14, Miriam Greene, '16, and Margaret Norman, '13, coming several times from New York for conferences with Sister Superior. Their activity was contagious; so that the fall and winter calendar mentions many parties and other entertainments, swelling the fund while furnishing a good time. There were lectures on topics of outside interest: Father Mathis, C. S. C., on the Missions of Bengal, with an exhibition of native products; Mr. Frederick Murphy and Mr. Charles Maginnis on Architecture; T. A. Daly on "Poets, Wild and Tame"; Reverend Doctor Kerby on Ruskin; Father Petersen, C. S. C., on the Art of Wood Carving; Father de Heredia, S. J., on Spiritism, with thrilling illustrations. The Glee Club gave an excellent concert of Irish music on Saint Patrick's Day; Miss Mildred Dillingsworth enchanted all with her harp recital; Mr. Eduard Deru with his violin. Group life in youth is gay, and its gayety responds generously to stimulus.

So came in due course Founders' Day, beautiful weather favoring enthusiastic games in the morning and a lovely procession in the late afternoon followed by the May-pole Dance in the South Court and the traditional supper on the veranda.

The thirteenth of May had been set by our Most Reverend Archbishop as the date of the dedication of the new chapel. This is the anniversary of the beatification of our Foundress, Blessed Julie Billiart, and His Grace kindly chose her Mass also. This much-desired and long-looked-for event had for its dawn as fair a day as ever came in Our Lady's month of flowers. A few lines of description may etch the stately palace awaiting the King, and a few facts prelude the description.



The Day of the Dedication of Notre Dame Chapel

Messrs. Maginnis and Walsh are the architects. For their work on Trinity College Chapel they were awarded a gold medal by the Association of American Architects. The material used in construction is Kentucky limestone and the style is a free rendering of Byzantine. The length, including the sanctuary, is one hundred and four feet, the width through transepts eighty-two feet, and the height to the center of the dome sixty-seven feet. The dome is surmounted by a stone lantern fifteen feet high, capped by an ornamental bronze cross. The interior walls are of Briar Hill stone and Italian marble trimming in fawn shades, except in the sanctuary, where the stone gives place to silver Sienna marble. The vault of the dome and nave is of Gustavino tile, relieved by medallions and bands in arabesque design, accented with gold. The Evangelists are carved in bas-relief on the pendentives. The main altar is of cream white Brescian marble, the columns of the baldachino of Brescian violet, and the canopy of white marble and gold mosaic. The transept altars dedicated to the Sacred Heart and Blessed Julie Billiart, are also Brescian marble, white with delicate lavender veinings, inlaid with medallions of old convent Sienna and with a background of gold mosaic for the pure Carrara statues. The shrines of the Blessed Virgin and Saint Joseph correspond to these. The pews are of fumed oak, the floor is terrazzo, and the aisles are paved with fawn-colored marble, edged with verde d' Alpes. In the stone choir balcony is a Skinner organ of sixteen hundred pipes. Six windows in medieval design, medallions portraying the life and symbolism of the Blessed Virgin, adorn the nave. They are the work of Charles J. Connick of Boston; as are also the sixteen of the dome, the ten of the sanctuary, and the rose windows of the side chapels. The Stations of the Cross are notable examples of the fine work of Albert Henry Atkins, sculptor, of Boston. Each is carved of a single block of Algerian onyx.

The chapel is under the patronage of "Notre Dame" as one might suppose from even a glance at the exterior. High above the portico in the snow-white stone is sculptured a charming representation of our Blessed Mother with her Divine Infant on her lap, and on either side of them is an adoring angel. Cut in the stone arch above is the inscription:

AVE MATER ALMA	RECEPTACULUM	TRINITATIS
SAPIENTIAE DEI	PRAECLARUM	TRICLINIUM

Directly over the door is carved:

DOMINE REFUGIUM FACTUS ES NOBIS
A GENERATIONE IN GENERATIONEM

In the vestibule is a sculptured Annunciation; the great stained glass windows picture forth the life of the Blessed Virgin and the Scriptural symbols of her; and high on the canopy of the baldachino appear again the Mother and Child. In large gold letters around the base of the dome are the first six verses of the *Magnificat*.

At half-past nine the procession formed in the marble corridor of the College and began to move across the lawn,—first the freshmen, then the other classes in order, the alumnae, members of the Auxiliary Board, the Community, visiting clergy, the choir, the guard of honor to His Grace, of twenty-one fourth-degree Knights of Columbus with swords and sashes, the officers of the Mass, and the Archbishop. All the first groups of the procession parted and formed parallel ranks on the lawn allowing each successive group to stand in front of the one before it. The small group of choir and officiants then passed through and went to stand before the portico of the church. Prayers and responses were intoned; then while the choir, stationed on the steps, sang *Asperges Me*, the Archbishop and his attendants completely encircled the edifice sprinkling holy water on the white sun-lit walls. The chapel was to remain completely empty until the ceremony was over. Returning to the front door, which remained shut all this time, His Grace intoned the *Miserere*, which was taken up and finished by the choir, then some prayers were sung and the Litany of the Saints intoned. The door was then opened, the little group entered and we followed the invocations as long as we could hear them, which was not long, as the door was again closed.

At last the procession was formed to enter the newly dedicated "House of God and Gate of Heaven." The visiting clergy went first, then the Community, the Auxiliary Board, alumnae, and students, in reverse order to the first formation. The organ, a great, splendid organ, one of the truest glories of the chapel, was rolling out the sonorous chords of a stately march. Owing to the efforts of



Exterior of Chapel

an extremely self-possessed and accomplished Master of Ceremonies, aided by a corps of Knights of Mount St. Sepulchre as ushers, the order was perfect, and an assemblage of close to a thousand persons was quietly seated in a remarkably short time.

The Archbishop at his throne began the imposing ceremony of vesting for Mass, while the choir sang motets in soft mellow harmonies. Then the stately pageantry of pontifical High Mass was for the first time enacted in the majestic spaciousness of the new sanctuary. The cloth-of-gold vestments of the Archbishop and his attendants, the mysterious and reverential ceremonies, the winking lights, the perfume of incense all made a heart-moving and unforgettable picture in that splendid setting. About sixty priests in cassock and surplice, three Monsignori, and a Bishop in their purple, knelt in the sanctuary, adding dignity without in the least giving any effect of crowding—such are the generous proportions of the apse. There were also two ambassadors—the British and the Belgian, within the sanctuary rails.

The music was exquisitely rendered by the Paulist choir—the Mass of the Angels and the proper in plain chant sung as by one finely modulated voice. The *Et Incarnatus Est* thrilled every heart. After Mass, while the Archbishop was unvesting, a haunting little hymn to the Blessed Trinity was sung, *Alla Trinita Beata*, an Italian medieval motet in four parts unaccompanied—such as we might imagine the angelic choir to sing.

The sermon was preached by Bishop Shahan after the Gospel—a peculiarly appropriate and satisfying sermon, full of feeling and moving eloquence. At the elevation of the Mass, additional solemnity was added by the Knights of Columbus drawn up in the form of a cross before the sanctuary steps with uplifted swords that flashed as they drew them.

It was twelve o'clock when the Mass was finished. His Grace the Archbishop returned immediately to the sanctuary and read a message from His Holiness the Pope, giving the Papal Benediction to all present. His Grace, the Clergy, and the ambassadors were entertained at dinner in one dining-room, and a luncheon was served to the other guests in the gymnasium.

The next morning Reverend Doctor Kerby said the students' Mass at the altar of the Sacred Heart, so that the donor, Mrs.



The Sacred Heart Altar

Kean, of Concord, N. H., might assist at it before her departure. It was a Mass of Requiem for her only child Ruth, a graduate of Trinity in the class of 1913, in whose memory the altar was given.

The Class of 1924 was very proud to be the first to have the Mass of Baccalaureate Sunday in the new chapel. The students sang the Mass. There were ninety-two to receive degrees from the hands of our Most Reverend Archbishop on Thursday, and to be especially addressed by the Honorable Joseph C. Scott, whose daughter was one of the A. B.'s. There were four for the degree of Master of Arts. There was a fine attendance of the alumnae, and they were generous to the chapel and to the Building and Endowment Fund.

A Trinity Oxford Movement took place after Commencement, three of our graduates going to the great University. Since then Oxford has not been without a Trinitarian. Five members of the Class of 1926 took a summer course there in 1925 and wrote entertainingly of their experiences for the *Record* and *The Catholic Historical Review*.

Following chronological order, we mention here two interesting events connected with the new chapel.

The first National Convention of the Holy Name Society was held in Washington in the September of 1924, and on the Sunday when one hundred and six thousand men marched down historic Pennsylvania Avenue, Trinity College Chapel had a memorable record to make. That morning seventeen Masses were celebrated at its three altars by priests visiting the city for the convention. Another unforgettable ceremony was the consecration, by Right Reverend Bishop Shahan and assisting priests, of the high altar and the altar of the Sacred Heart. This ceremony was on October 25, and for three hours was followed by the community and such students as desired to attend. The altar chosen to be left, according to rubrics, for the day of the consecration of the chapel, was that of Blessed Mère Julie, in the fond hope that it may correspond to the day of her canonization.

For this recital of days extraordinary, we have passed over the ordinary happenings of the houseful of students who entered in September; lectures, concerts, movies, and parties to entertain and instruct them, examinations and tests to prove and establish them.



Interior View of Notre Dame Chapel

The history of 1925 resolves itself into the happy details of the double celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the College. The students' part in it gave the hours of brightest glow to the waning scholastic year; the community's share in October was the service of thanksgiving for all God's blessings of the quarter century. Each group indeed participated in the other's joy and so doubled the happiness. The following account of the alumnae celebration in May was written by one of the participants and printed in the June issue of the *Record*.

It was designed first of all by the committees in charge to have the largest reunion possible. Their attractive invitations drew acceptances from all over the country, and with attendance assured all else must follow. A week-end being most convenient for the majority, Saturday, May 30, was set for the Jubilee festivities. Everything was favorable from the beginning, for the weather was settled (if somewhat warm), every class was represented (excepting '06), and best of all, our beloved Sister Mary, accompanied by three alumnae, Sisters of Notre Dame in Boston, came to share the enjoyment of their former classmates.

The committee had planned an admirable programme to fill every moment of time. Saturday morning, May 30, the reunion opened with a High Mass in the new chapel. The Washington Chapter had rehearsed the singing of the Mass so even this part of the programme was our own. Reverend Doctor Kerby sang the Mass and addressed a few words of welcome to the alumnae afterwards. Soon after breakfast the formal meeting of the Association took place in the Auditorium, as no class-room was large enough to hold all the members present. Immediately after the meeting, all formed in a procession according to classes and marched to the Aventine where the ceremony of claiming the trees took place. Twenty-five shields had been prepared in purple and gold bearing the numbers of the classes from '04 to '24 inclusive. Four additional shields were inscribed with the names of benefactors: as, one for Cardinal Gibbons; one for Bishop Garrigan; one for Sister Superior Julia who founded Trinity; and one for Bishop Shahan, who was present in person to witness the ceremony. These four shields were carried first, by four of the Sisters who are alumnae, to the trees marked for them. Two sons of Trinity graduates (Lawrence Grogan, son of Jane Macdonald Grogan, '05, and Vincent Toomey,



A Class Day Procession

son of Catherine McCann Toomey, '11,) acted as a guard of honor to escort the shield-bearers to their respective trees. The class shields were next carried in order, by class officers when possible, to the trees marked, until nearly all the favorite old trees had been claimed. After this a very informal picnic took place on the Aven-tine, every visitor being generously supplied with an ample lunch box of her own.

About four o'clock the students of the College presented the pageant which had been prepared as part of the May Day entertainment. It was suitable to the reunion, as it portrayed first, the rejoicing over the birth of a baby princess, "Miss Trinity", and then after the herald had announced the passing of twenty-five years, a series of entertainments, to celebrate the twenty-fifth birthday of the princess. All sorts of characters performed, gypsies, tumblers, country people, lords and ladies, a wandering troupe of amateur players, and dancing girls, each group carrying out an act of their own with great spirit and cleverness. The pageant ended with the May-pole dance and then the motley troupe of performers marched off in procession as they had come.

The annual alumnae banquet was held that same evening in the gymnasium and was one of the most enjoyable events of the whole reunion. There were about two hundred and thirty-five present, and no one who was there could forget the enthusiasm and spirit of it all. The toasts and songs brought back many happy memories of college days, and then too, there was Sister Mary going from class to class calling forth all the particular class songs that had been written to her in days gone by. There was much interchange of old songs between sister classes and a friendly rivalry between "Odd" and "Even" classes. The Washington Chapter had generously supplied silver vanity cases as favors for every one present, and Sister Superior had prepared as a gift for each one, a small book containing many engravings of the new Notre Dame Chapel, with a printed explanation of the symbolism of the architecture and design. The Class of 1925 came in, to sing a song of welcome and also the "Purple and Gold Song" of which the music was composed by one of their number. After a singing of the Alma Mater Song this most perfect day came to an end and all dispersed to the upper rooms and corridors where individual reunions were carried on until the wee small hours.

Sunday morning brought one of the most beautiful Baccalaureate Sundays that Trinity has ever known. The exquisite chapel, serving as a setting for the impressive ceremony of the Pontifical High Mass; the beautifully toned music of the organ and choir rounding out a perfect accompaniment; and the long line of eighty-three graduates and two hundred alumnae all in cap and gown, formed an unforgettable picture. Many who had not returned to Trinity in the ten or twelve years since their own graduation declared that the scene meant far more to them than their own Baccalaureate services. It meant much to see that the College they loved had prospered and developed so as to be able to have ceremonies of that kind. Soon after dinner a very different scene presented itself, in sharp contrast to the solemnity of the morning. The alumnae, grouped in classes, appeared in the costumes which had been prepared. Many of these were hurriedly put together, consisting of caps, or scarfs, or sashes, in the class colors, but the effect was very good, and there was much merriment around the Well as each class danced out into the open space to sing a song, or go through an informal dance. Prizes were then awarded as follows: two prizes for costumes, one for "odd", and one for "even," were awarded to 1914 and 1915; 1923 was awarded the prize for having the largest number back for the reunion; 1915 was awarded the prize for having the largest percentage back, and also another prize for having the largest number of class babies on exhibition in the Art Gallery, numbering thirty-three. The pictures of the class babies formed one of the interesting features of the reunion. Babies of all sizes and ages, from three days old to seventeen years, were there, smiling a welcome to friends and classmates of their mothers.

The Library made an interesting exhibit. A card near the door drew the attention of visitors to the literary output of Trinity College students, 1905-1925. On sloping shelves down both sides of the great Reading Room were placed copies of: seven dissertations by Doctors of Philosophy; seventy theses by Masters of Arts or by Masters of Science; three brochures concerning high school and library work; one volume of essays; *The Trinity Book of Verse*; nineteen bound volumes of *The Trinity College Record*; fifteen bound volumes of *The Trinilogue*; and sample copies of *The Well*. The number of theses might be much increased if the library possessed copies of all done by Trinity graduates at various universities.

The Sunday programme was not yet completed. About four o'clock there was Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament in Notre Dame Chapel, and then the alumnae entertained at tea in the parlors the members of the graduating class, the Ladies of the Board, and the Reverend Professors. All enjoyed this very much. The day closed with an Alumnae Sing on the veranda, when all the old College songs were sung and many interclass songs as well.

There was no change in the usual round of class work, no bustle of preparation necessary, when it came time to celebrate the spiritual part of the Jubilee four months later. All could greet the day with little to distract them from the becoming thoughts of praise and gratitude. The day chosen was the twenty-fifth of October, twenty-fifth anniversary of the bringing of the Blessed Sacrament to the College chapel.

The weather is always important on festive occasions. Rain had been the unaccustomed feature of the month, and it poured down all Saturday and early Sunday, leaving our wide stretch of lawn beautifully green but too drenched for the contemplated procession. We went to the chapel therefore, by the covered runway, the community first, followed by the students, and took places in the nave. Guests filled all the remainder of the edifice, making the number present nearly a thousand. About seventy-five priests were in the procession which took its slow and solemn way through to the sanctuary to the strains of the jubilant organ. Monsignor Pace and Bishop Shahan were in their robes of office and the assistant priests wore the fine gold vestments given for the occasion by the Ladies' Auxiliary Board of Regents. They were followed by His Grace the Most Reverend Archbishop, wearing his mitre and carrying his crosier. When all these had taken their places, and when so many were moving about in their sacred functions, the beautiful sanctuary still looked spacious and majestic. It is needless to describe a Solemn Pontifical Mass, our unchanging treasure of the liturgy. Reverend Doctor Kerby preached after the Gospel a sermon of which there was but one opinion—it was magnificent. Though reminiscent, the preacher did not say that he has himself been connected with the College almost since its inception and is in his twenty-sixth year of saying daily Mass here.

The College Glee Club sang Turton's Mass of the Sacred Heart

and the Gregorian *Te Deum* was sung by the entire student body at the conclusion. They also sang the hymns at the Solemn Benediction, when Jane McDonald Grogan, '05, was the soloist.

The Most Reverend Archbishop gave the Papal Benediction after the Mass and then read a cable message of congratulation and blessing received from the Holy Father. We came out with the echoes of the *Te Deum* sounding in our grateful hearts. The canopy of grey clouds was breaking up, and suddenly a high wind tore all the edges and displayed a glorious blue sky and brilliant sun. Was it a symbol of the years to come, the bright future so eloquently wished to Trinity by the generous preacher?

Before concluding this sketch a few words of well-deserved praise should be given to the three Provincial Superiors of Notre Dame who succeeded Sister Superior Julia in the work the Divine Master allowed her only to plan and inaugurate: Sister Superior Agnes Mary, 1901-1910; Sister Superior Mary Borgia, 1910-1920; Sister Superior Frances of the Sacred Heart, 1920. All three had been staunch supporters of the foundress in her great undertaking, so that each brought to it in turn the knowledge and sympathy necessary for the work. But we may say of this hidden influence what Reverend Doctor Kerby said in his Jubilee sermon of the financial management of the Sisters, "It is an achievement of the first order; if it fails to attract attention, this occurs because industry and sacrifice cease to be conspicuous when they are customary."

Our readers will be interested in a summary of what has become of the one thousand and ninety-five young women upon whom the College has conferred bachelors' degrees. It has conferred the Master's degree on seventy candidates and the Doctor's degree upon four. It has granted five hundred and fifty-eight Certificates of Education. Its total registration of students has been two thousand six hundred and one.

Graduates of Trinity have engaged in advanced work in fifty institutions of learning, and have taken one hundred and nine Master's degrees and four degrees of Doctor of Medicine. A questionnaire sent out three years ago by the Alumnae Association shows that the graduates of Trinity have entered the fields of law, medicine, education, social service, journalism, literature, accounting.

library work, drama, business in many forms, marriage and motherhood, and both the active and contemplative religious orders. The totals under all these heads would be increased if the statistics were added of the students who made part of their college course at Trinity and were constrained by circumstances to continue elsewhere. Both regular and associate members of the alumnae are nobly faithful and helpful to the College in every way possible, reflecting honor upon Trinity and bringing encouragement and comfort to those who labor for the second generation.

These are only bare statistics which set forth results that might be paralleled in any higher institution of learning. Those who have lived the inner life of Trinity, either in imparting or receiving her instruction, know that there is something deeper and more spiritual in her influence than mere figures can show. This is felt as well by those of her graduates, who have not entered upon any special career, as their lives are the richer and their souls the stronger for her teaching. With grateful love all who have worked in and for the College may re-echo the prayer to the Blessed Trinity that was written for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee and was printed on the souvenir leaflet of that day.

TO THE BLESSED TRINITY

*Take them, O God, and let them be
Her gift to Thee and only Thee,
These Silver Years of Jubilee.*

*Take with them thanks and love and praise,
The fruitage of laborious days,
Studios of wisdom's hidden ways.*

*They pass who rear the walls and roof
Of fane and college, yielding proof
How frail is life in warp and woof.*

*Let her the century complete,
The thousand years,—in mercy sweet
Thy plan eternal thus to meet.*

CATHOLIC THEOLOGICAL UNION
LD5361.T52 C001
AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF TRINITY COLLEGE,



3 0311 00070 9605

LD

46221

5361

.T52

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF

AUTHOR

TRINITY COLLEGE, WASHING-

TITLE

TON, D.C., 1897-1925

376.8

23,485

~~5623H~~

46221

